

Population - 1930

Cuba

## Population Of Cuba

Advised Now 3,607,919

HAVANA, Feb. 10.—(AP)—A national census report issued by the Cuban Government today gives the total population of Cuba as 3,607,919. Havana leads the six provinces with a total of 951,359.

The population of Cuba was placed at 3,413,216 in the 1925 census and that of Havana province at 916,999. In 1890 the population was only 1,600,000.

Population - 1930

D.C.

# D.C. Will Have 84 Colored Census Enumerators

White Enumerators, 312; Only 14 of Colored List are Men

WASHINGTON, (CNS.) — Eighty-four colored persons will be among the 396 census enumerators who will list the population of Washington for the fifteenth national census, it was announced here late Tuesday night.

Beginning April 1, these enumerators working in the enumeration districts to which they are assigned will do their share to cover the District of Columbia recording every family therein, in 15 days. Compensation will be at the rate of 4 cents per name, averaging, it is estimated, from \$75 to \$150 for the work done during this period.

The city is divided into districts corresponding with the 14 Police Precincts. In nine of these colored enumerators were appointed, ranging from one each in the 5th, 7th, and 9th, precincts, to 24 and 28, respectively in the 8th and 2nd precinct, which include the thickly populated districts of the northwest section.

## Selected for Eligibles

The enumerators were selected from list of eligibles by a committee acting in an advisory capacity to J. Sterling Moran, Census Supervisor for the District of Columbia, of which Dr. John R. Hawkins, president of the Prudential Bank is chairman. The other members of the committee were Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer of Howard University, Howard H. Long, assistant superintendent of schools, and Lieut. Colonel West A. Hamilton, representing the American Legion.

## Only 14 Men

The committee recommended the appointment of 93 colored enumerators. Eighty-four were selected of whom only 14 were men. The following list of the names and addresses of the colored enumerators appointed for this work.

### POLICE PRECINCT NO. 2—43 E.D.'s

Kermit Trigg, 1605 15th, nw.  
Elizabeth Roberson, 925 O. nw.  
Sarah Griffin, 1017 3rd, nw.  
Mayme Turner, 1255 I, ne.  
William J. Thompson, 1507 10th, nw.  
C. B. Brown, 1324 Q, nw.  
Anna M. Winston, 1421 Q, nw.  
Ruth W. Harvey, 1822 T, nw.  
Ellen L. Reeder, 1731 N.J., nw.  
Rae Adams Magruder, 1205 N.J., nw.  
Eunice P. Howard, 1702 9th, nw.  
Caroline J. Wilson, 513 Florida, nw.  
Levin Turner, 27 Westminster, nw.  
Elizabeth V. Dickerson, 410 T, nw.  
Hattie Kennedy, 2006 17th, nw.  
Helen Raymond, 619 B, ne.  
Olivia B. Joyner, 305 Oakdale, nw.  
Pearl Greene, 1507 S, nw.  
Anna O. Cooke, 32 S, nw.  
Mayme Norwood, 143 W, nw., apt. 402.  
Grace Thomas, 1304 S, nw.

Willie M. Powell, 120 Florida, nw.  
Ella M. Evans, 48920 Hayes, ne.  
Ruth M. Powell, 1709 4th, nw.  
Mary Plumer, 1808 9th, nw.  
Carlise C. Miller, 2225 4th, nw.  
Violetta Beldon, 43 R, nw.  
Alice M. Ware, 402 M, ne.

### POLICE PRECINCT NO. 3—41 E.D.'s

Annie B. Lee, 1441 W, nw.  
Neenah G. Payne, 654 L, ne.  
Elizabeth P. Armstead, 313 John Marshall, nw.  
Miss Lila J. Smith, 1928 15th, nw.  
Miss Mary M. Kimball, 33 Quincy, nw.  
Mrs. Gabriel Jackson.  
Mrs. Ella Henry Price, 1102 E, se.

### POLICE PRECINCT NO. 4—21 E.D.'s

Elmira G. Henderson, 342 L, sw.  
Lillie A. Edlin, 1202 A<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, sw.  
Ella M. Perry, 421 Second, sw.  
Evelyn Saunders, 909 Half, sw.  
Hortense G. Johnson, 461 Delaware, sw.  
Myrtle E. Bush, 1709 9th, nw., apt. 1.  
India T. Carr, 2116 Flagler, nw.  
Estelle Smith, 2627 11th, nw.  
Doane Williston, 1110 Fairmont, nw.

### POLICE PRECINCT NO. 5—33 E.D.'s

Evelyn E. Jones, 1007 N.J., se.

### POLICE PRECINCT NO. 7—27 E.D.'s

Eunice C. Savoy, 1416 Morris, se.

### POLICE PRECINCT NO. 8—43 E.D.'s

Edith H. Burrell, 1846 Second, nw.  
Alma Gibson, 1743 8th, nw.  
John T. Eberhardt, 1907 11th, nw.  
Robert S. Taylor, 529 Harvard, nw.  
Bessie E. Powell, 146 U, nw.  
Ethel Marchant Richardson, 1840 Vernon, nw.  
Hollander Pogue, 1820 12th, nw.  
Marie M. Juniper, 1217 Fairmont, nw.  
Nellie F. Walker, 200 Morgan, nw.  
Naomi H. Williams, 136 16th, ne.  
Pearl M. Flipper, 123 T, nw.  
Carolyn E. Jackson, 114 W, nw.  
Charles R. Law, 937 T, nw.  
Inez W. Cochran, 315 U, nw.  
Anita L. Brown, 1204 Fairmont, nw.  
Miss L. M. Twitty, 124 17th, nw.  
Olive C. Peters, Whitelaw Hotel.  
Jane W. Burton, 811 Florida-av., nw.  
Fannie E. Wright, 1731 S, nw.  
Sarah F. Billups, 115 Adams, nw.  
Erlena V. Chisolm, 936 Westminster, nw.  
Charlotte Knight, 227 Addison, ne., P. O. Benning.

John T. Phillips, 3308 Sherman, nw.

Olive L. Hand, 77 R, nw.

### POLICE PRECINCT NO. 10—57 E.D.'s

Mary E. Booker, 1905 Gales, ne.  
James A. Peyton, 2711 Georgia, nw., apt. 203  
Elnora Stewart, 811 First, nw.  
George L. Spaulding, 1927 Second, nw.  
Margaret Washington, 5201 E. Capitol.  
Wilhelmina W. Maxwell, 1011 Euclid, nw.  
Amelia C. Buchanan, 714 Kenyon, nw.  
Ida S. Hall, 1218 Fairmont, nw.

### POLICE PRECINCT NO. 11—20 E.D.'s

Miss Ireen O. Botts, 1045 44th, ne.  
Miss Carneal Wanzler, 4814 Dean, ne.  
Ruth L. McCullough, 602 49th, ne.  
Mrs. Violet M. Devine, 1435 Morris Road, se.  
Mrs. Vernita Banks, 2710 Stanton Road, se.  
Luella C. G. Craig, 2002 Stanton Road, se.



Population - 1930

MIAMI, FLA.

HERALD

NOV 16 1924

FLORIDA'S CONSTITUTION

AS LONG ago as the year 1837, when Florida was still under territorial government, the then governor called an election for the purpose of electing delegates to a convention which was to frame a constitution preparatory to the admission of Florida as a state of the federal union.

At that time Florida had an estimated population of 48,831, of which almost one half were blacks and slaves. As only three-fifths of the negroes could be counted as citizens, there was hardly enough people in the state to warrant its admission into the union, under the laws of congress.

However, the convention met at St. Joseph, in the northwestern part of the state and framed a constitution. It was seven years after that event that the state was admitted, after a long struggle, and the constitution adopted at St. Joseph served as the organic act of Florida from 1845 to 1861. It has served as a model for subsequent constitutions adopted by the state. On the date of its admission, January 13, 1845, Florida had a population of 70,680.

After the conclusion of the Civil war and the freeing of the colored population there arose the necessity of adopting another and more modern constitution, and the instrument, in order to find favor with congress, must comply with the acts of congress with reference to the re-admission of such states as once formed the Confederacy.

The governor called an election for the selection of delegates to a constitutional convention to meet in Tallahassee, October 25, 1865. This movement was abortive because of the fact that several amendments to the federal constitution had been adopted which were not accepted by the Florida convention and the state was placed under federal military

rule until the year 1868.

A stormy convention was held in Tallahassee, at which a constitution was finally adopted and the federal government approving, the state was finally handed over to its duly constituted civil authorities.

Within the next seventeen years the constitution of 1868 became outworn. The state had made rapid progress in population and resources and a new constitution became necessary.

At the call of the governor an election was held in May, 1885 for delegates to a convention which met in Tallahassee the following month. That was the constitution of 1885, under which with many amendments the state has governed itself up to this time.

The state census of 1885 indicated a total population of 358,406. It is not necessary to refer to the reasons for the adoption of the constitution of 1845, under which the state was admitted to the Union, finally, or to the constitution of 1868 adopted during the reconstruction period and under which Florida was restored to rights as a federal state.

The constitution of 1885 was adopted at a time when the state was showing great progress. Population had increased over 70,000 since the census of five years before. Railroads had been built, public improvements had been projected and were being carried out with vigor. Educational institutions were receiving the attention of the state and there was the beginning of great things.

That constitution has now been in operation for 45 years, except the amendments that have been made from time to time. But there is as much difference in the conditions as between this year of grace and 1885 as there was between 1885 and 1835.

Florida by reason of her great resources and incomparable climate has become one of the leading states of the Union, in many respects. She is the playground of the nation. She has attracted as permanent residents hundreds of thousands of the most progressive people of the country. She has many resources unrivaled and

unapproached by other states. In the 45 years since the adoption of the present constitution she has increased her population more than four times.

And, meanwhile, a modern world has come into existence.

Science and industry have made advances not at all conceivable in 1885. The world has changed, a great war has been fought, inventions have brought the whole world closer together. Other states have yielded to the pressure of events and have framed their organic acts to comply with modern conditions.

But Florida has changed her constitution only by piecemeal. It is now an antiquated instrument not at all adequate to the needs of this great and growing state. We need a new vision of state policies. We need a sweeping away of many of the old encumbering statutes which limit our progress.

These facts are receiving the attention of many thinking Floridians and there is a growing belief that the time has arrived when a new constitutional convention should be called to place Florida alongside of the more modern and progressive states of our country.

Florida



Population - 1930

TIMES

Chatsworth, Ga.

APR 24 1930

## New York City Has Real Negro Problem

"An article in the Dunbar News, a negro publication of the Harlem section of New York, and reprinted from the New York Herald Tribune, tells of the distress, intensified because of growing property values, which

threatens impoverished tenants in the negro quarter. A negro population of 220,000 squeezed into an area of less than 25 square miles steadily increases; illness is taking a heavy toll, and unemployment and low wages resulting from race prejudice are some of the outstanding points emphasized in the article.

"According to these figures Harlem has the largest negro community in the world and the article states that, 'the fact that this community of 220,000 negroes is the poorest, unhealthiest, unhappiest and most crowded single large section of New York City.'

"It is predicted by real estate experts that the Harlem community will be displaced and scattered by rising land values. What is to become of the negroes left in that area no one will predict."

ENTERPRISE

Livingston, Mont

JUN 3 1930

## FUTURE OF THE WHITE RACE

Figures gleaned from somewhere by a lecturer on that eternal question "Can the white race survive?" show that of the 12,500,000 babies born in the world every year only 2,500,000 are of white parentage. The remaining 10,000,000 include Africans, Orientals and other Asiatics, and all other non-white peoples.

The same lecturer finds that the negro population in America today is 15,000,000 compared with 250,000 in 1790; that the white British people number 67,000,000, while in India alone there are 70,000,000 Mohammedans; that Japan's annual increase in population is more than ten times that of Australia.

Such radical statistics have a way of making alarmists of

otherwise rational people. In fact the compiler of the figures given herewith fears the white race is destined to eventual extinction and cited his statistics as "proof" that his fears are well founded.

His own computations, showing the white race to be multiplying at the rate of 2,500,000 a year, disproves his theory of extinction.

A Wesleyan clergyman has aptly remarked that the world was not made for white people; it was made for mankind. And another Anglo-Saxon has observed that white men should not fear those of another color but should feel a tremendous responsibility toward them.

"Morality knows nothing of geographical boundaries or distinctions of race." And racial prejudices and fears are the fruits of differences in culture and customs, not in color.

## Congressional Changes Required In 30 States Under New Census

By PAUL WEIR

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6. (AP)—Thirty states will be required to take legislative action to rearrange their congressional districts before the election of November 1932, to conform with the reapportionment of members of the House of Representatives, as a result of the 1930 census. Twenty-six memberships are involved. Twenty states will lose members. Tennessee will gain them.

The secretary of commerce will transmit to Congress, as directed by law, on the first day of the December session of Congress, the population of the various states and the number of representatives to which each state would be entitled under an apportionment of 435 members by the method of major fractions.

If Congress fails to take action at its coming session the reapportionment certified by the secretary of commerce automatically would go into effect.

Calculations by the method designated by Congress on the preliminary population totals of all the states, as announced by the district supervisors and compiled by the Associated Press bureau of the Associated Press throughout the country, show reapportionment results somewhat different from those computed by the census committee of the House before the reapportionment law was adopted. Final recheck of the population totals by the census bureau may make a slight change in one or two states.

### Largest Loser

Missouri would be the largest loser, as the committee had indicated with a decrease of three members, bringing her delegation down to 13. Georgia, which the committee had not figured for a loss, would lose two members.

Losses of two members each, all of which had been indicated by the committee would be sustained by Indiana, Iowa and Kentucky.

Losses of one member, which had not been foreseen by the committee, would fall to Minnesota, Rhode Island, South Carolina and South Dakota.

States which the committee had indicated would lose one representative and whose populations are estimated to have had insufficient increase to stave off the loss are Alabama, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Nebraska, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont and Vir-

ginia.

### To Lose One

Mississippi, which had been figured for a loss of two representatives, exceeded her estimated growth and probably will lose but one.

As there has been no reapportionment since that based on the 1910 census, the census committee of the House said failure to redistribute the members on the basis of the present census, would result in approximately 31,000,000 persons being legislated for "without having fair and equitable representation in what is considered the most representative body in the world."

Actual figures bear out the committee's prediction, as shown by the increase in the states since the 1910 census.

The reapportionment, based on the major fractions method as applied to the population of the various states, is shown below with the present delegations in the House. The probable delegations as a result of reapportionment; the gain or loss and the increase in population since 1910 when the last reapportionment was made:

State	Population Inc. 1910 to 1930	Present Delegation	Probable Delegation	Gain or Loss
Alabama	506,384	10	9	-1
Arizona	217,287	1	1	0
Arkansas	279,532	11	10	-1
California	3,264,733	4	4	0
Colorado	234,132	5	4	-1
Connecticut	487,507	1	1	0
Delaware	34,536	1	1	0
Dist. of Col.	154,647	0	0	0
Florida	713,350	4	2	-2
Georgia	293,006	12	10	-2
Idaho	111,846	2	2	0
Illinois	1,991,692	27	27	0
Indiana	526,646	13	11	-2
Iowa	241,023	11	9	-2
Kansas	191,569	8	7	-1
Kentucky	332,904	11	9	-2
Louisiana	442,488	4	3	-1
Maine	57,291	6	6	0
Maryland	329,933	16	16	0
Massachusetts	988,556	13	17	+4
Michigan	2,008,198	10	13	+3
Minnesota	482,557	8	7	-1
Mississippi	210,629	16	13	-3
Missouri	325,841	22	19	-3
Montana	157,466	2	2	0
Nebraska	194,405	6	5	-1
Nevada	8,684	1	1	0
New Hampshire	33,174	2	2	0
New Jersey	1,465,401	12	14	+2
New Mexico	91,577	1	1	0



TIMES

APR 24 1930

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ENTERPRISE

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The secretary of commerce will transmit to Congress, as directed by law, on the first day of the December session of Congress, the population of the various states and the number of representatives population she would be entitled to three, to which each state would be entitled under an apportionment of 435 members by the method of major fractions.

If Congress fails to take action at its first session the reapportionment certificate will go into effect. Calculations by the method designated for an increase of two members, making by Congress on the preliminary population totals of all the states, as announced by the district supervisors and compiled throughout the country, show reapportionment results somewhat different from those computed by the census committee of the House before the reapportionment law was adopted. Final check of the population totals by the census bureau may make a slight change in one or two states.

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Arkansas	279,532	264,733	3	2	-1
California	264,733	234,132	11	10	-1
Colorado	234,132	487,507	4	5	+1
Connecticut	487,507	34,536	5	4	-1
Delaware	34,536	154,647	1	1	0
Dist. of Col.	154,647	713,350	0	3	+3
Florida	713,350	293,006	5	4	-1
Georgia	293,006	111,846	10	12	+2
Idaho	111,846	1,991,692	2	3	+1
Illinois	1,991,692	526,646	17	17	0
Indiana	526,646	241,023	11	9	-2
Iowa	241,023	191,569	6	5	-1
Kansas	191,569	332,904	7	6	-1
Kentucky	332,904	442,488	6	5	-1
Louisiana	442,488	57,291	8	7	-1
Maine	57,291	329,933	1	1	0
Maryland	329,933	998,556	6	6	0
Massachusetts	998,556	2,008,198	16	17	+1
Michigan	2,008,198	482,557	13	10	-3
Minnesota	482,557	210,629	10	8	-2
Mississippi	210,629	325,841	7	6	-1
Missouri	325,841	157,466	16	13	-3
Montana	157,466	194,405	2	2	0
Nebraska	194,405	8,684	6	1	-5
Nevada	8,684	33,174	1	1	0
New Hampshire	33,174	1,465,401	1	1	0
New Jersey	1,465,401	91,577	12	14	+2
New Mexico	91,577		1	1	0



New York..	43	45	2	—	3,495,941
North Carolina..	10	11	1	—	958,859
North Dakota..	3	2	—	1	104,217
Ohio..	22	24	2	—	1,862,252
Oklahoma..	8	8	—	—	731,800
Oregon..	3	3	—	—	279,025
Pennsylvania..	36	35	—	1	1,972,988
Rhode Island..	3	2	—	1	144,410
South Carolina..	7	6	—	1	216,271
South Dakota..	3	2	—	1	107,120
Tennessee..	10	9	—	1	424,848
Texas..	18	21	3	—	1,914,141
Utah....	2	2	—	—	129,239
Vermont..	2	1	—	1	3,136
Virginia..	10	9	—	1	356,463
Washington..	5	6	1	—	415,550
West Virginia..	6	6	—	—	507,391
Wisconsin..	11	11	—	—	666,528
Wyoming....	1	1	—	—	78,728
Totals ..	435	435	26	26	30,756,551

# FOR GOOD MEASURE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—(AP)—A hundred millions in a hundred years, with an added ten millions for good measure.

That's the way the U. S. A., has grown in population.

The following table tells the story from the very beginning 1790, to today, 1930. Note the 1830 total, about 110,000,000 less than now.

		Increase Percentage
1930 .....	122,728,873	16.1
1920 .....	105,710,620	14.9
1910 .....	91,972,266	21.0
1900 .....	75,994,575	20.7
1890 .....	62,947,714	25.5
1880 .....	50,155,783	30.1
1870 .....	38,558,371	22.6
1860 .....	31,443,321	35.6
1850 .....	23,191,876	35.9
1840 .....	17,069,453	32.7
1830 .....	12,866,020	33.5
1820 .....	9,638,453	33.1
1810 .....	7,239,881	36.4
1800 .....	5,308,483	35.1
1790 .....	3,929,214	—

## AN ANALYSIS OF CENSUS RETURNS

Interesting facts are brought out by Mr. R. M. Harper, former professor of economics at the University of Georgia, in a letter to The Atlanta Constitution. While he is discussing some of the things revealed by the Georgia census figures, they will apply to South Carolina in many particulars. Mr. Harper directs attention to Mississippi's "come back" since 1920 and makes the significant suggestion that it may be attributed to that state's diversification program in which cattle assume a leading place. Mr. Harper says:

No census figures are available yet to show the number of whites and negroes in Georgia in 1930, but I would estimate from the school population figures that the white population had increased about 7 per cent and the negro population decreased about 9 per cent in the decade. Some indirect evidence of the same thing is afforded by the county totals already published. The counties which gained more than 15 per cent all had whites in the majority in 1920, and nearly all of them contain cities, while conversely those which lost heavily nearly all had a negro majority and no urban population. (In the lower Piedmont region, where the losses were greatest there are probably fewer negroes now than there were 50 years ago.)

In the past decade South Carolina gained almost as little as Georgia, and doubtless for the same reason. Some of its counties where negroes were in the majority lost over 20 per cent of their inhabitants. In 1920 South Carolina and Mississippi were the only states that had more negroes than whites, but they probably both have a white majority now.

Since the onslaught of the boll weevil Mississippi has made a gratifying recov-

ery, showing 12.1 per cent increase in population since 1920. This seems to have been accomplished largely by means of dairying, milk condenseries, cheese factories, etc., and perhaps there is a lesson for Georgia in this. Gains of over 30 per cent have been made in some of the "delta" counties, where cotton was formerly king, and negroes decidedly in the majority.

Many people look upon factories as the greatest boosters of population, and make strenuous efforts to get them for their communities, regardless of the kind of people they bring. But a study of the 1930 census figures for all states reveals a situation almost unprecedented in American history, namely, that the greatest gains have been in states where something is made or done for pleasure-seekers.

Good examples are California, 65.5 per cent (winter resorts, motion pictures, oil wells), Florida, 51.4 per cent (winter resorts), Michigan, 42 per cent (automobiles), New Jersey, 27.6 per cent (oil refineries, summer resorts), Texas, 24.8 per cent (oil wells), and North Carolina (mountain scenery and cigarettes). Automobiles and cigarettes are of course made in factories, but the two fastest-growing states, California and Florida, are not noted for manufacturing at all.

Georgia's principal resort regions, the mountains and coast, have shown a moderate growth while most other parts of the state were standing still, and further developments in that line may be expected.



Population - 1930

General

# NEGRO LEADERS WILL ASSIST IN CENSUS TAKING

Informers

Washington, D. C.—(ANP)—

That the prospects for a complete and more accurate enumeration of the Negro population of the United States are brighter for the 1930 census than has been true in any other decade, is apparent through the announcement that Negro leaders in all sections of the country have volunteered to serve on a national advisory committee which William M. Steuart, director of the census, believes can give valuable assistance in the work among Negroes.

The chairman of this national advisory committee is to be Dr. Robert R. Moton of Tuskegee.



DR. ROBERT RUSSA MOTON

This committee, whose position in relation to the official census-taking machinery will be honorary, is composed of men and women in all sections of the country where Negroes reside in numbers who have agreed to

give their advice and general assistance to solve any special or peculiar problems of enumeration among Negroes wherever their aid is desired by the supervisor in any particular district.

The director of the census has agreed to the general policy that supervisors shall be requested to employ Negro enumerators as far as practicable in congested Negro districts. Where supervisors feel that they need the aid of colored advisors, it is expected that the advisor may render service in recommending the most competent men and women to serve as enumerators. The members of the advisory committee will also be expected to use their influence to obtain recognition among Negroes of the importance of the census so that satisfactory, truthful answers may be obtained to the census questions.

## Many Answers Are Sought

Among the questions to which answers will be sought in the coming census are: How many women in America are working? How many families own radio sets? What percentage of household heads own their own homes? At what age are most persons married for the first time? There will be many other questions designed to obtain other information, but it is emphasized that there should be no suspicion that a correct answer to any question will cause any embarrassment of any kind to the citizen, for, as President Hoover has said: "The sole purpose of the census is to secure general statistical information regarding the population and resources of the country, and replies are required from individuals only to permit the compilation of such general statistics. The census has nothing to do with taxation, with military or jury service, with the compulsion of school attendance, with the regulation of immigration, or with the enforcement of any national, state, or local law or ordinance. There need be no fear that any disclosure will be made regarding any individual person or his affairs."

## Houstonian On Committee

Male members of the advisory committee are: J. B. Bass, Los Angeles; Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University; John W. Davis, Institute, W. Va.; Dr. S. Clark, Baton Rouge, La.; Dr. J. B. Martin, Memphis; Scipio Jones, Little Rock; Dr. J. B. Randolph, Orangeburg, S. C.; Dr. James E. Shepard, Durham, N. C.; Clifton F. Richardson, Houston, Texas; S. W. Green, New Orleans, La.; Dr. John M. Gandy, Petersburg, Va.; E. Washington Rhodes, Philadelphia; William Pickens, New York; Dr. M. W. Dogan Marshall, Texas; Cornelius Richardson, Richmond, Ind.; Clarence R. Ve-

na, Toledo, Ohio; John C. Dancy, Jr., Detroit; J. Anthony Josey, Milwaukee; Roscoe Dunjee, Oklahoma City; Dr. C. B. Wickham, Oklahoma City; Willis O. Tyler, Los Angeles; John L. Webb, Hot Springs; Rev. L. K. Williams, Chicago; Edward H. Wright, Chicago; Dr. J. H. P. Westbrook, Denver; Dr. J. B. Stubbs, Wilmington, Del.; A. L. Lewis, Jacksonville; F. B. Ransom, Indianapolis; Dr. E. E. Underwood, Louisville; Dr. S. H. George, Paducah, Ky.; Bishop A. L. Gaines, Baltimore; Matthew Bullock, Boston; Major Larkland Hewitt, Boston; Dr. James McCoy, Holly Springs, Miss.; L. J. Rowan, Alcorn, Miss.; Dr. R. W. Harrison, Natchez, Miss.; A. L. Holsey, Tuskegee; Dr. John R. Singleton, Omaha, Nebr.; Oliver Randolph, Newark, N. J.; Fred R. Moore, New York; William H. Holtzclaw, Utica, Miss.; Berry O'Kelly, Method, N. C.; James Hubert, New York; Silas E. Garner, St. Louis; William H. Davis, New York; J. M. Gandy, Petersburg, Pa.; J. E. Mitchell, St. Louis, Mo.; P. B. Young, Norfolk, Va.; C. A. Franklin, Kansas City, Mo.; John W. Davis, Institute, W. Va.; R. S. Wilkinson, Orangeburg, S. C.; Rayford W. Logan, Richmond, and W. J. Hale, Nashville, Tenn.

## Female Section Chosen

The women members of the committee who have so far volunteered are: Mrs. Myrtle Foster Cook, Kansas City; Mrs. John Hope, Atlanta; Mrs. Addie Dickerson, Philadelphia; Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, Pittsburgh; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Mrs. Maggie L. Walker, Richmond, Va.; Miss Hallie Q. Brown, Wilberforce; Mrs. Bessie Mention, Princeton, N. J.; Mrs. Addie W. Hunt, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Sallie W. Stewart, Evansville, Ind.; Jane Hunter, Cleveland; Thyra J. Edwards, Gary, Ind.

## Negro Census Takers Protested by Harris

WASHINGTON, April 1.—(AP)—Vigorous protest against the use of negro census enumerators in Georgia was made today by Senator Harris, democrat, Georgia, to William M. Steuart, the director of the census. Senator Harris, who is himself a former director of the census, said after the conference with Director Steuart that he had received no assurance that the negroes would not be used in his state. The Georgian said he had been told that negro enumerators were represented as better qualified to take the census among the negroes. "I challenged that contention," he said, "and insisted that whites could

take the census of negroes better."

## EDWARDS ALSO PROTESTS TO STEUART.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—(Special.)—Representative Charles G. Edwards, of the first Georgia district, today addressed a vigorous protest to Director William M. Steuart, of the federal bureau, against the reported employment of negroes as census enumerators at Savannah in connection with the national population count which is scheduled to begin tomorrow.

According to information supplied the Georgia congressman, some 15 colored enumerators have been employed for the Savannah census by Supervisor Frank Durden.

## CENSUS ENUMERATORS SPEED UP WORK

Richmond Has 8, Columbus 19, Gary 15, Detroit 30 and Los Angeles 21

## CITIZENS AID WORK

Memphis Reports Only Negro Residents are Polite

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CNS)—Many of the enumerators report that most of the people met in their homes answered the census questions quickly and accurately, thus facilitating the work of gathering the facts. This speed, however, was offset by the large number of people found absent from home, thus necessitating another call.

Assisting in the enumeration in certain large cities are the following colored enumerators:

RICHMOND, Va.—Eight enumerators are at work in Richmond. They are: Wm. H. Parker; Mrs. Viola L. Parrish; Danton L. McDougald; Mrs. Gussie D. Moore; Mrs. Mozelle R. Williams; Mrs. Armel L. Willis; Miss Emily O. Lewis; and Mrs. Celestine N. Traynham.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Nineteen enumerators are at work in Columbus. They are: Mrs. Julia P. Burrell, Mrs. Helen G. Peal, Mrs. Ruth B. Harris; Mrs. Jessie L. Dickerson; Aaron L. Davis; Mrs. Hattie R. Buford; Emmett L. Phillips; Mrs. Ester N. Williams; Mrs. L. Johnson; Mrs. Vertrice Gillespie; Mrs. Marie Lewis; Wallace S. Walker; Mrs. Eva F. Warfield; Mrs. Dorothy J. Hugesley; Mrs. Bessie J. Scott; Mrs. Winona B. Parker; Miss Jennie M. Strong; Wm. A. Burke, and Mrs. Adelia J. Gordon.

## Gary Indiana

Gary, Indiana has 15 enumerators of whom 12 are women, and East Chicago, Indiana, has 2

## Detroit Michigan

DETROIT, Michigan—Thirty are at work in Detroit. They are:

Moses S. Powell, William H. Robinson, S. Lorraine Smith, Fred J. Lightfoot, Mirian G. Lee, Ethel M. Massenburg, Theodore R. Massenburg, Annie M. Powell, Arthur Randall, Edward C. Simmons, Madeline E. Armstrong, Sidney Barthwell.

Edward J. Bevilis, David A. Blake, William Edwin Boone, Geneva J. Cassey, Peter Cassey, Rubie B. Coles, Edward B. Doug-

lass, John E. Drew, Maud S. Henderson, Thomas H. McCampbell, Aubrey D. Wallace, Fanny D. Yancy, Walter C. Clements, Anna V. Curtis, Rosa Hill, Arthur G. Randall, Sr., Yvonne C. Taylor, and Charles W. Vincent.

## Los Angeles

Los Angeles, California, has 21, of whom 15 are women.

## Only Negroes Polite

So many whites have given enumerators trouble in Memphis that the Commercial Appeal in an editorial urges the white residents to be as polite to the enumerators as the Negro residents are.

The census of the colored section is nearly completed.

The influence of R. R. Church secured the appointment of J. R. Wright as assistant supervisor and of 25 enumerators.



According to the figures released last week, there are in Washington 132,068 Negroes. This is an increase of 20.1 during the past 10 years. During this same period, the ratio of Negroes to whites increased from 25.1 to 27.1. Of the 132,068 Negroes here, 88,388 are over 21 years of age. These are divided as follows: males, 41,584, and females 46,804.

While New York City, Chicago and Philadelphia have larger Negro populations than Washington, the ratio of Negroes to whites is not nearly as great as here. Only in the southern cities do we find ratios comparable to Washington.

According to the census figures there are then 43,680 youths here. School figures show that there are practically 26,000 students registered in the class rooms. This gives the race a school enrollment ratio to be justly proud of.

However, when we get away from our school enrollment we find the outlook very gloomy. With 27.1 of the population, we do not show this ratio in any of the city's activities. In business we are negligible. And here hangs the cause of our many woes and suffering.

Because of race segregation, which is widespread here Negroes have practically no opportunities to begin at the bottom and advance in the usual orderly fashion, nor are they employed, whether capable or not, in positions above certain grades. Unlike many other towns, there is really no real Negro section of the city. Thus, businesses that usually accrue to such sections are not found here. Then, while the stores of Washington refuse to employ Negroes above the lowest levels, they gladly accept (in most stores) freely the dollars of Negro traders.

The wide diversification of Negro residents here, while desired, naturally handicaps the Negro in his efforts to force the issues of employment. The Negro's trade is not centered in any one buying center, so that the one effective weapon, boycott, can be used. This same diversification handicaps Negroes who attempt to develop small business units.

However, be all these things as they may, the census reveals a Negro population sufficiently large for adequate development along all lines; a group of people, who, if determined, united and aroused, could get most anything they desired.

The low economic status of the Negro in Washington is a challenge to every intelligent member of the race. One hundred and thirty-two thousand people spend a lot of money every day for the bare necessities of life. If the average expenditure for this number of people were just \$1 a day, this would give a group expenditure for a year of \$11,604,820. The Department of Commerce has estimated the buying power of the Negroes in Washington as \$75,000,000. This is a lot of money to be handled during a year.

The Negroes of Washington will have much pondering to do over the census figures. Potential power means nothing if it is not used. One hundred and thirty-two thousand sixty-eight people certainly should have enough power to do something for themselves.

# NOV 4 - 1938 A POPULATION SHIFT.

One of the results of the census not yet completely revealed but strongly indicated by partial statistics, is to show the effect of a wholesale migration of Negroes from southern to northern states within the decade. It is estimated that 1,000,000 have participated in this migration.

Georgia's complete census figures show an increase of 12,674 or but four-tenths of one per cent for the decade, which, considering the growth of other states, really indicates a loss. South Carolina gained but 53,671 or 8.2 per cent, the smallest increase in any decade since the Civil war. These states contributed largely to the exodus of Negroes to the north.

A change in population on such a scale has created problems both for those states which lost and gained in numbers by it. In the south, white people are found in types of employment which were once limited to the Negro. In the north those who expected to find increased opportunities find themselves barred from various types of employment, not because of prejudice but because of lack of confidence on the part of employers.

Despite organized efforts to obtain employment for those of both sexes in various industries and vocations, including industrial education, these limits continue in effect.

One of the problems presented by the increase in Negro population in the northern urban centers concerns their health. This migration

into a climatic zone differing from that to which they have been accustomed has been attended by an increase in tuberculosis. The United States Public Health Service is now undertaking a survey to determine the extent of this problem and to attempt a solution of it.

A survey of the economic status of the Negro in the north, instituted at the suggestion of President Hoover, has been completed. Its results will doubtless prove a basis for action looking toward bettering

the condition of those who hoped to gain new opportunities and privileges by seeking new homes, but have not always realized their hopes.



# MANY NEGROES AID- ED IN CENSUS TAKING

*Africa American*  
Washington, April 14 (By The Associated Negro Press.) Uncle Sam's official report for 1930 on the number of his Negro citizens and their condition will be awaited with more than customary interest this year because of the more general interest which the Negro has taken in the grand enumeration and his feeling that a more liberal attitude at Washington has permitted a tabulation which will destroy the effect of inaccuracies about the Negro permitted in former censuses.

Although there have always been a few Negro enumerators in the army of 100,000 which the federal government employs, the federal government has never before countenanced a program which involved the desirability of using the Negro to obtain facts and figures about himself. Here and there a Negro man or woman has passed the test and enjoyed enough favor.

But the census taking has grown to be such an intricate operation on a big scale that the director of the census has become convinced of the necessity of utilizing every agency that will insure greater accuracy and more complete figures. Thus, even for the enumeration among white people, increasing care is taken each decade to obtain all the truth and to overcome obstacles which the people themselves create.

The social condition among Negroes in the South where most of them live is such that it was readily acknowledged that there might be room for improvement in the method of obtaining results. It was admitted that Negroes living in the

out-of-the-way places might betors into their homes. The big overlooked, or that, in the cases job in such cases was to find census of distribution and manufacturers in one Chicago district, with a force of colored and white working for him. Detroit had more than fifty colored enumerators as did also St. Louis, where Attorney S. E. Garner served as field agent for the supervisor.

In view of such problems, Director William Steuart, of the Bureau of the Census, approved a plan whereby the official representatives of the bureau, or the supervisors throughout the country were permitted to avail themselves of whatever voluntary assistance Negro leaders might give them toward creating greater co-operation with the census takers and were conferred with on the advisability of using Negro enumerators.

As a result of this program, More Negroes took an active part in the enumeration this year than at any other census and this activity was spread over a larger area. Not only in the larger cities of the North which have acquired congested Negro areas in the last decade, but in all the States of the South, supervisors generally showed an active willingness to utilize whatever aid might be given them by influential Negroes in various communities and to use Negroes as enumerators where that might be done without undue friction.

One of the strange obstacles against the employment of Negro enumerators which reared itself in the South was the absence of the segregated residential areas in the cities and towns. Supervisors generally were willing to select from among successful applicants Negroes to do the work among Negroes, but were fearful that in the South white would resent the entrance of Negro enumerators.

Of course, it was in the large cities of the North and East that the biggest groups of colored enumerators found employment. In Philadelphia, Ernest Stevens was made a supervisor of the census of population. So was Attorney Henry Porter, in Chicago. Supervisor Porter had more than two hundred enumerators working out of his office. Charles E. Hall, a statistical expert of the census bureau,

was also a supervisor of the census of distribution and manufacturers in one Chicago district, with a force of colored and white working for him. Detroit had more than fifty colored enumerators as did also St. Louis, where Attorney S. E. Garner served as field agent for the supervisor.

It is hoped that as a result of this more general participation of the Negro in the census taking that the credit side of Negro progress is going to be built up in the 1930 census.

## SAYS CENSUS SHOWS DECLINE OF NEGROES

Interracial Group Here Predicts  
Smallest Ratio of Population Ever Recorded.

## ASKS FUNDS TO AID RACE

Enumerators Make Better Progress  
and Hope to Finish Task by  
End of the Month.

In an attempt to speed up the census here, enumerators worked yesterday in all sections of New York City and reported substantial progress at the close of the day.

The fact that Sunday was the first day of Passover, according to the census supervisors, made it possible to find more people at home than on any day since the census began April 2.

A good part of New York City is still to be visited by the enumerators. The officials are hopeful that the census will be completed before the end of the month. The authorities at Washington had hoped the New York City census would be completed by next Wednesday, but this was not found possible.

It was said that before the end of the week complete census figures for some of the Assembly districts will be available. These figures will be made public as soon as the enumerations are completed.

The Commission on Interracial Cooperation, 150 Nassau Street, which is conducting a campaign for a maintenance fund of \$1,360,000, issued a

statement in which it is said that the present census will show the smallest percentage of Negro population ever recorded in the United States. The commission states that the opinion that Negroes are increasing faster than whites is not justified by facts.

The statement adds that the percentage of Negroes in the total population at present is only half as large as it was in 1790 and is steadily growing smaller. The commission's statement is as follows:

"In 1790 the proportion of Negroes in the total population of the United States was one in five; in 1920 the proportion was one in ten. In the meantime, with but two exceptions, every ten-year census showed a lower per cent of Negro population than the previous one.

"It is especially surprising to find that the proportion of Negroes has decreased more rapidly in the South than in any other section of the country. In the earlier days practically all the Negroes in America lived in the South, but in 1920, chiefly as the result of repeated migrations, there were 1,550,000 members of the race living in other sections of the country, out of a total Negro population of 10,463,131.

"For the last three census periods, 1900, 1910, and 1920, the proportion of Negroes in the total population of the Southern States has been, respectively, 32 per cent, 29 per cent and 27 per cent. This trend has been true not only of the region as a whole, but also of every Southern State with the exception of Oklahoma."

## U. S. CENSUS WILL SHOW OUR PROGRESS, SAYS HALL

*Liberal*  
Returns Will Prove Population Changing From  
Farms to Cities

5-2-30

CHICAGO.—(ANP) "The data now being collected by the United States Bureau of the Census will indicate the progress the Negro has made along many lines during the past ten years," asserts Charles E. Hall, a representative of that Bureau, who has headquarters in this city at the Binga Arcade Building.

From 1920, nearly nine per cent of our gainfully employed persons were engaged in three branches of industry, agriculture, manufacturing and domestic and personal service. But since 1920 there has been a steady trend from



JUL 30 1930

## GROWTH OF THE SOUTH.

moderate gains—5 to 8.5 per cent—in Virginia, Arkansas and Kentucky.

There are two reasons for this notable growth in the cities of the South coupled with a slow rise in the region as a whole. One is the

absence of foreign immigration, the source which has made such enormous contributions to the upbuilding of the cities of the North. In the South industrialization is peculiarly a drift to the cities. Houston, Atlanta and the North Carolina mill cities have been populated by the indigenous inhabitants of the close vicinity. Atlanta's population has with a gain of 51 per cent; Texas, with a gain of 24.6 per cent, and Georgia has been standing still. In North Carolina, with one almost as large. Even more impressive are the figures from the cities and towns. Whereas Los Angeles is an exception on the Coast, the South has a long roster—Houston and Chattanooga, with gains of more than 100 per cent.; Oklahoma City, Yankee immigrants be accepted as with an even 100; Atlanta, with a non-alien race.

The second reason for the slow growth of population in the South as compared to its industrial development is Negro emigration to the North. In 1910 very nearly 90 per cent of all the Negroes in the United States lived in the South. In 1920 the ratio was 85 per cent. Today it is undoubtedly lower. Between 1910 and 1920 the Negro population grew by two-thirds in New York City and Philadelphia, one and a half times in Chicago, threefold in Cleveland, sixfold in Detroit.

Though the economic transformation of the South, with its resultant advance in power and prestige within the Union, is not to be doubted, later figures from the Census Bureau show that it is not progress conditioned by numbers. Actually it now appears that population in the South in the last decade has increased a trifle more than 14 per cent as against an indicated 16.3 per cent for the country as a whole. The Census Bureau designates by South the entire region from Delaware and the District of Columbia, including both, to Texas, and excluding only Missouri among States at any time spoken of as South. In 1930 the population of this section will be a somewhat smaller percentage of the total population of the country than it was in 1920. Against the impressive gains registered by Florida, Texas and North Carolina must be set Georgia, with virtually no increase since 1920, and only

the agricultural districts to the urban communities, and it is generally believed that while a decrease among our agriculturists will be indicated for 1930, a corresponding increase will be shown in the number of Negroes engaged in other activities, particularly in trade in the manufacturing and mechanical industries, in professional service, in clerical occupations and possibly in the domestic and personal service classification.

In 1927 when the last Census of Agriculture was taken it was found that there had been a decrease of approximately 23,000 colored farm owners in the southern states since 1925. Estimating the average as low as \$1,000 for these farms, including land, buildings, and machinery, it appears that we sustained an agricultural loss of \$23,000,000 during the two-year period. Whether the data for 1930 will indicate a further decrease is yet to be determined.

Ten years ago we found that in the United States as a whole there was one colored lawyer for each 11,014 colored inhabitants of all ages, and also that there was a faulty distribution of our lawyers, sixty per cent of whom were located in fifty-three of the largest cities whose combine Negro populations constituted only about fifteen per cent of our total population. That the same condition of faulty distribution obtained among our physicians and surgeons was also apparent from a study of the 1920 census data which showed that while we had one physician to each group of 2,290, persons of all ages, nearly forty-five per cent of them were located in sixty-eight of our largest cities whose combined colored populations did not exceed sixteen per cent of our total population in the United States. Although there were at that time 121 cities in which there were 3,000 or more, the trend of our professional men towards the largest cities has left our group in a number of cities without adequate, if any, racial representatives in the medical and legal professions. The extent to which the saturation point has been reached as far back as ten years was indicated by data which showed 23 of our largest cities having less than 2,000 colored inhabitants per colored lawyer and 19 cities in which there was an average of less than 1,000 colored inhabitants of all ages for each colored physician. What the 1930 census returns will show will therefore be of great interest to our members of these two professional groups.

## Unemployment Data

The data being gathered on the subject of unemployment will doubtless show that due to the heavy migration from the Southern States, in recent years, many of the northern cities have for the time being reached the saturation point industrially in their absorption of colored wage earners.

Another interesting feature of this Census comes under the heading of "Home Ownership". We shall learn how many of our citizens occupy owned homes, and the total value of these homes throughout the United States. Taken as a whole, the Census of 1930 will give us many important facts concerning our progress during the ten years period 1920 to 1930.

Chattanooga, Tenn.  
NEWS

APR 28 1930

## Negro Population

The Commission on Interracial Cooperation declares that the present census will show the smallest percentage of Negro population ever recorded in the United States. Contrary to the general opinion, Negro population has not been increasing faster than white. The reverse is true.

The percentage of Negroes in the total population is only half as large as it was in 1790, and is steadily growing smaller, the commission declares.

In 1790, we are told, the proportion of Negroes in the total population of the United States was one in five; in 1920 the proportion was one in ten. With but two exceptions, every ten-year census has showed a lower percentage of Negro population than the previous one.

It is especially surprising to learn from the commission's figures that the proportion of Negroes has decreased more rapidly in the South than in any other section of the country. In the earlier days practically all the negroes in America lived in the South, but in 1920, chiefly as the result of repeated migrations, there were 1,500,000 members of the race living in other

sections of the country. out of a total Negro population of 10,463,000. For the past three census periods, 1900, 1910 and 1920, the proportion of negroes in the total population of the Southern states has been, respectively, 32 per cent, 29 per cent and 27 per cent. This trend has been true of every Southern state.

Those who believe these figures are of no importance to the South have never seen the labor difficulty aroused in Southern cotton fields by migration of Negroes northward. Contented Negro labor is an economic necessity in the South.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.  
MOON-JOURNAL

APR 8 - 1930

## NEGRO RACE SUICIDE.

The Negro population in this country used to multiply rapidly. Starting with 3,638,000 in 1850, it had risen to 10,463,000 by 1920. That is an average gain of about 1,000,000 a year for 70 years. The percentage of gain, however, has steadily decreased.

It is said by some observers that this slowing-down tendency is now becoming far more pronounced, especially in the north. In one of the big industrial cities the Negro birth rate has dropped to equality with the white birth rate, or even a little lower. At the same time the Negro death rate is said to have risen to twice our national death rate for all classes. When the heavy northern migration of southern Negroes in recent years is considered, the importance of this change is apparent.

The whites used to fear that the prolific colored population would eventually outnumber them. A physician who had studied the question lately declares that "barring some miracle, the Negro will be as scarce as the American Indian after a while."

The low birth rate and high death rate are attributed largely to the unhealthful conditions in Negro quarters in industrial communities. Industry seems to be destroying the colored race.



## Population - 1930

### Losing a Congressman

It is natural, of course, that the Georgia representatives in Congress should not like the idea of the state losing one of its seats in the House of Representatives, but there is exactly nothing they can do about it.

The reappointment bill was passed last year by Congress, after the lawmaking body had trifled for nine years with the provision of the Constitution which requires a reapportionment of the House representation after each census. The law provides for a reapportionment on a population basis, the reapportionment to be made by the State legislature. If the legislature fails to make the division, the president is required by law to do it.

The population figures for Georgia show a decrease of 8,000 in the past decade, instead of an increase of approximately 375,000, which the Census Bureau estimated at the first of the year in making up the reapportionment predictions. Had we made the gain that was anticipated, it was probable that we should have had no loss at all, because representation in Congress is to be based upon slightly less than 300,000 persons to a district. While Georgians are protesting the cut of representation, California, North Carolina and other states that have made phenomenal gains will be calling just as loudly for their proper number of seats in Congress. And the chances are they will get them.

The situation is, then, that while we may not like it at all, we shall lose at least one congressman. There is talk that we may lose two. In The Telegraph's opinion, whether we lose one or two seats depends upon the vigor with which the states that are entitled to more seats push their fight. Congress held the representation at 435, the same that has obtained for the past decade.

Two factors have been largely responsible for the loss in population that will diminish our representation in Congress and reduce by two the number of delegates we may send to the national party conventions. There has been a great migration of the Negroes away from this section. In addition sitting as we are to the north of Florida, we are feeling more heavily than any other Southern state the result of that migration. A great many who went to Florida have come back. A great many more have not. The final census figures will no doubt reveal, however, that the greatest loss has been among the Negroes.

If we Georgians are wise, we shall set ourselves to thinking about the reasons for the loss in population; we shall endeavor to do

some honest thinking about why the Negroes and the white people who have left have found other states more attractive.

Most of the Negroes who have gone were engaged in agriculture. Along with the white people who have endeavored to make a living out of the land, they have not been conspicuously successful. The white people have gone in great droves to the cities to be absorbed in industries, or to Florida to look for new opportunities. The Negroes have almost entirely left the state to enter industries or domestic service in the North.

It is difficult enough anywhere in the country to make a living on the land, but we make it especially hard in Georgia. We say to a farmer that, regardless of how little he makes on a place, he is worth so much money because he has so many acres of land and therefore he must pay taxes. He pays on the land, which often is worth only its value in holding the earth together, instead of upon his earnings. If he has a flivver to take his products to market, we levy upon him tag tax, fuel tax, and personal property tax. If he wants to convert some of his unprofitable land into forests, we tell him he must pay taxes for the 15 or 20 years it requires him to get a commercial stand of slash or loblolly pine. He cannot afford to reforest under such conditions because he can seldom raise the tax money.

By the same land tax, we make home-owning almost a luxury in Georgia. The Telegraph has had brought to its attention any number of instances where the official machinery of the county and state governments was in process, by sale for taxes, of taking homes away from widows because the state rates a piece of land and a few boards of lumber as the most valuable possession. At the same time, we extend special privileges to the man who is making a good salary, but owns no real property. He pays virtually nothing to the state except his automobile taxes.

Georgia continues to lumber along with a tax system that has been condemned by virtually all civilized countries and abandoned by most of them; that makes living here a premium; that produces state deficits that are little less than scandalous and advertise the state in a bad way to the rest of the country. Our legislators continue to meet major problems with minor minds or milk-sop courage or half honesty, while deficits pile up, state institutions are sued by their creditors and curtail their usefulness.

We can, of course, go on saying that God's in his Heaven and all's right with Georgia, but that is what we have been doing for more than a decade. The state government was never in worse condition than it is now. A man who honestly endeavored to find why we have

## Georgia

lost population would recognize the relation between conditions under which we live and a population loss.

The honest man will also recognize that if the Negro is an asset to us—and he is, of course—we shall have to treat him as an asset, or lose him. We shall have to stop lynchings and accord to all, white and black, the full measure of legal justice. Evidence of the need for the finest justice toward the Negro is illustrated in the Hubert case in Atlanta.

Some white men who conceived themselves to be guardians of the white race heard that a Negro boy had made insulting remarks to a girl. Entering an automobile, they rode to the playground of the Croggman Negro school in Atlanta and shot down Dennis Hubert, a young Negro. It is freely admitted now that the young Negro was entirely innocent of the charge, was ignorant of it and could not possibly have been anywhere around the white girl at the time. His father's home was burned after arrests had been made in the shooting case.

Young Hubert's father is pastor of a Negro Baptist church in Atlanta. He came from the remarkable Hubert family of Hancock county which organized the Springfield community, one of the successful farming groups in Georgia. One of his uncles is president of the Georgia State College for Negroes, in Savannah; another is principal of the Negro High school in Savannah; another is president of the Oklahoma Industrial school and still another is secretary of the Urban League of America.

The Hubert family has rendered outstanding service to the state of Georgia. It has endeavored, above everything else, to adjust the Negro to happy, pleasant and profitable life in the South. Yet, the brothers have watched a nephew shot down by a gang of white thugs in Atlanta and his father's home burned maliciously. Were they not people with discrimination enough to know that the responsible white people of the South countenance no such thuggery, they could have no great enthusiasm in telling the Negroes in Georgia that here they may find peace, plenty and happiness among their white friends.

That is the point. The responsible white people of the South have let these things go on too long and have been too much disposed to wink at them. We shall continue to lose Negroes until we give them full justice.

We shall continue to lose Congressmen by decades until this state has a rebirth of civic consciousness that stirs people out of apathy toward their government.

## CONSERVATIVE GEORGIA.

The states of the south that are now in the eyes of the business world of America as commonwealths of enterprise, wise government and inviting opportunities.

North Carolina holds her rank as the fifth state with a population increase of 1,158,044 since 1920, and North Carolina becomes twelfth in rank, with an increase of 611,164 over her 1920 population. Georgia was twelfth in 1920 and North Carolina was fourteenth; now they change places. Texas increased 24.8 per cent, North Carolina 23.9 and Georgia one-fifth of 1 per cent, or less than any other state in the Union except Montana, which lost 2.3 per cent. Georgia escaped a loss by the very skin of her teeth.

North Carolina gains one congressman and Texas three, while Georgia will lose two. The industrial east and the Pacific coast gain 13 congressmen and the south and middle west lose that many. The cities gain congressional representation and the country districts lose. These phases of this year's census are unusual and are puzzling the economic and political actuaries.

What interests Georgians is why in the scale of states North Carolina went up two notches and Georgia fell the same two notches? We have a larger area and had more people in 1920, with better agricultural and horticultural advantages and greater annual cotton crops. We have a bonded debt of less than \$5,000,000, while the total bond obligations of North Carolina are \$178,064,600. During July that state paid \$3,302,492 interest on bonds and \$2,098,000 to retire bonds, and on August 15 paid \$112,500 more of interest and will pay \$397,215 more on October 1.

Of course Georgia has not \$107,949,600 of highway construction bonds outstanding; nor \$44,280,000 of bonds out for permanent improvements at the state's charitable, correctional and educational institutions; nor \$16,585,000 public school building bonds; nor \$2,000,000 bonds for a World War Veterans' loan fund.

North Carolina has money waiting in her treasury to pay future coupons and near due bonds, and we are questioning how in Sam Hill

we can find the money to cancel debts of around \$8,000,000 due to our school teachers, Confederate pensioners, insane tubercular patients and our educational institutions, not to mention other waiting and wanting creditors.



Population-1930

Brunswick, Ga. News  
Friday, April 4, 1930

## NEGRO CENSUS ENUMERATORS

Appointment of negro enumerators in several districts in Georgia met with strong disapproval by this state's representatives at the national capital and headed by Senator William J. Harris, but little satisfaction was given the Georgia delegation by William N. Steuart, director of the census.

Steuart informed Senator Harris when the latter made complaint against the practice that he was of the opinion that negro census takers were better fitted to take the count in the negro sections than were the whites. It brought forth a justifiable outburst from Senator Harris, who knows his Georgia and its people.

Senator Harris and the Georgia delegation in Washington were greatly perturbed over the conditions and the apparent lack of interest shown by the director of the census. The appointment of negroes in the south is not being done these days in preference to white employment, no matter what feeling the people of the north have for the black race. The Georgia delegation should continue its fight toward halting the practice before it becomes far-reaching.

The Savannah Morning News' correspondent at the capital had the following to say relative to the protest:

"Senator Harris, who was once director of the census himself, with Steuart serving under him, told the director that the use of negroes as enumerators was 'a mistake and a blunder,' that it had not been done heretofore and that the explanation put forward that the negro enumerators would gather the census only among their race was altogether unsound. The senator also repudiated the suggestion of Director Steuart that the colored people would not give the facts to white enumerators as readily as to enumerators of their own race, declaring that there had never been any difficulty in getting such information through white enumerators.

"Senator George protested along the same lines, and both he and Senator Harris contended that the appointment of colored enumerators, besides other objections would result in duplication and unnecessary expense.

"Emphatic protests have been sent by Representatives Edwards, Rutherford, Ramspeck and Bell directly to the supervisors of the census in their respective districts against the use of colored enumerators and the suggestion has been made in these protests that the census patronage as being employed in such instances in order to secure negro support for the administration in the state Republican convention at Atlanta, April 19."

# Georgians Condemn Naming Of Negro Census-Takers

## Ramspeck, Other Representatives of State Protest Colored Enumerators; Move Is Attacked.

BY GLADSTONE WILLIAMS.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—(Special.)—Employment of colored enumerators in connection with the national census just getting under way in Georgia today brought forth additional protests from members of the state congressional delegation who in messages and communications to census supervisors in the state strongly condemned the appointments and demanded that they be rescinded.

Perhaps the most vigorous protest to develop today came from Representative Robert Ramspeck, of the fifth Georgia district. In a telegram to Collector of Internal Revenue J. T. Rose of Atlanta, leader of the recognized republican faction in the state, he urged that the colored appointments be "cancelled immediately," adding: "To have negroes enter white homes for census enumeration is most objectionable and not good for either race."

### Ramspeck's Letter.

At the same time Representative Ramspeck addressed a communication to Dr. Elizabeth L. Broach, census supervisor of the Atlanta district, in which he charged that the census enumerators were being employed at the direction of the dominant republican organization with a view of controlling the forthcoming republican state convention.

"This type of political manipulation," said Mr. Ramspeck, "is a shame and disgrace to the republican party and will be condemned by the better element of both parties."

A similar protest was sent by Representative Samuel Rutherford of the sixth Georgia district, to George L. Blossom, supervisor of the Macon census district. Previously Mr. Blossom had wired the Georgia congressman that he intended using three colored enumerators in strictly colored districts of Macon.

The protests of Representatives Ramspeck and Rutherford followed action of the same tenor taken yesterday by Senator W. J. Harris and Representative Charles G. Edwards of Georgia.

### Harris Hits Move.

Senator Harris called Director of the Census William M. Steuart over the telephone late yesterday to express his opposition to the move and

demanded that colored census takers be confined to colored districts if they are to be used at all. He took issue with the statement of Mr. Steuart that the colored enumerators would be found able to obtain census data from negroes more readily than white workers.

All of the protests have been forwarded to Director Steuart, but there was nothing to indicate today that the enumeration list, previously announced in the various Georgia districts, will be changed.

Other members of the Georgia congressional group are making inquiries to determine the number, if any, of colored workers employed in their respective districts. Further repercussions on the subject are therefore expected to develop later.

In his telegram to Mrs. Broach, Representative Ramspeck said:

"Your night letter just received replying to my telegram of yesterday advising that you had appointed 20 negro enumerators in Fulton county is first intimation I have had of such action. I emphatically protest against your unfortunate action and urge immediate cancellation of these appointments. There is no separate census for the races. There are thousands of good and competent white men and women out of employment in your district who would be glad to get these appointments.

"As many splendid white women and men have been named by you to the same class of position there is an element of official equality between the races in these negro appointments that is most objectionable and will tend to create friction. The effort to control the republican convention soon to meet in Atlanta should not go to the extent of buying control with negro appointments.

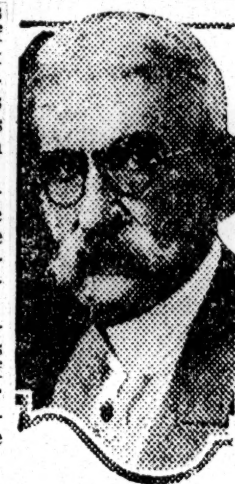
"In the interest of the welfare of both races and of state these negro appointments should be rescinded at once by you. This type of political manipulation is a shame and disgrace to the republican party and will be condemned by the better element of both parties. Am filing copy of this protest with director of census."

## LOOKING AND LISTENING

BY SAM W. SMALL

## Looks Like Georgia May Lose One of Her Congress Representatives.

Preliminary reports, reasonably full, from the census districts of this state have a distinctly disappointing aspect. It looks from them that the total population of the state may fall below 3,000,000, notwithstanding that the census is standing that in November, because in the mean-time there will be no reapportionment self made by congress.



The Estimates Are Ominous. Under the census of 1890 and 1900 we had 11 representatives, but under the census of 1910 and since we have had 12. We will continue to have 12 in the congress to be elected in November, because in the mean-time there will be no reapportionment self made by congress.

But the next session of the present congress meeting in December, 1930, "on the first day, or within one week thereafter," will receive from the president a statement showing the whole number of persons in each state, and it will then be the duty of congress to fix the quota of inhabitants per member and assign to each state its proper number of representatives.

The quota estimated to keep the house at its present number of 435 members is 275,000 inhabitants per member. If that shall be the case and our population is close around 3,000,000 we stand to lose one of our members.

year to year during an intervening decade, but the shifts of population since the census of 1920 have not been normal in many sections of the country, and especially have been manifestly abnormal in the south.

### Losses by Negro Migrations.

Since 1920 there has been a steady migration of negroes from the south to the industrial and metropolitan areas north of the Mason and Dixon line. It is estimated by railway and industrial agents that largely more than a million negroes have thus left the southern states.

The causes assigned for their leaving are variously stated.

The main reason seems to be the better wages promised to them for doing the heavy work in northern and middle western industries.

Another reason is that the southern negro farmers and farm hands have found that their labors in the fields do not, either in crops or wages, insure them a reasonable living.

Yet another reason is that the negroes imagine they will have more equal rights and privileges in the north. Whether they have found that to be true is for them to say after they shall have had full experience.

### White Recruits Were Many Fewer.

The white persons who have come into the south, with exceptions in Florida and Texas, have generally become city residents. They came to engage in non-rural pursuits. While they have helped to swell the censuses of cities and industrial towns, they have not nearly made up the losses caused by the negro migrations from the country counties of the states.

So pronounced has been the reduction of expected normal increases of population that several of the southern states are due to lose one or more of their representatives in the congress of the nation. Kentucky is calculated to lose two congressmen and Tennessee, Alabama and Missis-

### Redistricting of the State.

It will be the duty of the next general assembly, due to be elected in November and meeting next June, to redistrict the state. It will be required by law to do that in any event.

If we continue to have 12 members the districts will have to be recast in order to equalize the population of each as nearly as practicable. The official census returns from 150 counties show that the districts as they now stand are ridiculously unequal in their populations.

If we are reduced to 11 members there will necessarily have to be new districts made. Eleven times 275,000 amounts to 3,025,000, and that seems the indication for the final count.

But even so, Fulton county alone will have more than the needed quota to entitle her to one of the 11 members.

### It Will Humiliate Us Some.

Georgians generally will feel somewhat humiliated by such a loss of a congressman. It will be an unusual let-down for present generations, but under the census of 1830, a hundred years ago, we gained two congressmen. Then in 1840 we lost one of them and for 20 years had only eight members. In 1860 we lost one of them, but didn't feel it, because we seceded and joined the Southern Confederacy. But by the census of 1870 we went up again to nine members, then to 10 by virtue of the census of 1880, and to 11 by the censuses of 1890 and 1900. The gain to 12 in 1910 is that which we maintain now because there was no reapportionment made by congress after the census of 1920.

What we need to do is to go ahead vigorously to "sell Georgia" to the people of the nation and draw hither a booming population before the next count in 1940.



## WHERE WALK GHOSTS

The flavor of romance is not lacking in the recent sale of the old Phil Cook plantation, in Lee county, to a Negro who has been a tenant on its broad acres for 18 years.

The Cook plantation, embracing 1,400 acres, is near Terrell county line, and on it its owner, General Phil Cook, lived for many years. He represented the Third District in Congress, then became Georgia's secretary of state, holding the latter office till his death. He was succeeded as secretary of state by his son and namesake, who had been born on the Lee county plantation, and who in turn held the office in which his father had died till his own death some years ago.

The Cook place was sold at auction for the purpose of effecting a division among the heirs. The sale attracted a large crowd, but the bidding was not spirited, owing to the fact that large plantations are not now in demand. The Negro tenant to whom the place was knocked down obtained it for \$16,000. He is John Murphy, a practical and successful farmer who is highly thought of in his community.

This Negro farmer, the descendant of slaves, thus becomes the owner of a plantation that is fairly typical of those landed estates which in an earlier day were the pride of this section. Lee, Terrell, Randolph, Calhoun, Dougherty, Baker, Mitchell, Early and Decatur counties embraced scores of great plantations ranging in area from one to three thousand acres each. Their owners constituted the landed aristocracy of this section, for they were men of wealth and influence whose sons and daughters enjoyed the best educational and social advantages, and whose country homes were models of elegance and comfort.

During the Civil War these great Southwest Georgia plantations sent tons of food supplies to the Confederate armies. So rich was their contribution to the support of General Lee's all-too-often hungry legions that this section came to be known as the "Egypt of the Confederacy."

In later years the big plantation has had its troubles. The tenant system had shortcomings the nature and wastefulness of which are well known. Once fertile acres suffered from neglect on the part of those who did not own them. The "country aristocracy" moved to town, and its sons became merchants, lawyers, doctors and manufacturers instead of farmers.

Now one of these fine old plantations—a place that was a social cen-

ter till long after the Civil War, whose owners made it yield abundant crops and maintained it in fine condition, but who in time felt the lure of the city and left 1,400 splendid acres to the tender mercies of crop-pers—is bid in at an auction sale by a descendant of those who, as slaves, helped "make the glory that was" in a day of rural magnificence. For great changes have come to pass in 60 years, and the big plantation of a golden age can no longer hold its own.—Albany Herald.

## Why Population Shrank

The Georgia counties that had the largest negro population in 1920 consistently show the greatest decreases in population by the census of this year. Exodus to the north and west tells why. —Oglethorpe Echo.

The cause of the decline in the census figures in various Georgia counties is easy to find. The sections where the colored population was largest were devoted chiefly to farming and farming of the most primitive kind. The living conditions were crude and the social structure feudalistic.

The great upheaval brought by the World War and the advent of the boll weevil caused a complete smashing of the ancient order. The farm negroes vanished like swarms of blackbirds to the large cities of the north where they could find employment with larger pay than they had ever known before and where they enjoyed many of the comforts to which their cabin homes had been and still are strangers. People who have said that many of the transplanted farm negroes could not remain in the north have been disappointed. Some of the older and the less successful ones have returned but those who were most capable and, therefore, equipped to make their way, have settled themselves permanently in such cities as Chicago, New York, and Detroit. To such

centers of activity as these the negroes have swarmed by the hundreds of thousands and they will continue to flock there so long as they can secure better pay and more attractive work than they can find on the southern farms.

The future of the southern farm and the future of our rural life does not depend upon the work of the negro. The farms of the south must find others to save them from the wilderness. Perhaps these future friends of our fields will be technically trained white men who will organize and direct the activities of farm life after the manner of the big business of the present day.

HOUSTON, TEX.

POST-DISPATCH

JUL 30 1920

## Georgia's Poor Showing

ONE explanation of the failure of Georgia to show much gain in population during the last decade is the migration of negroes. A considerable proportion of the population of the Cracker State is colored. When conditions produced by the war began to lure negroes into the industrial centers of the North and North-east, a heavy exodus of members of the negro race got under way in Georgia, and the migration has continued ever since. Unfavorable conditions in agriculture in that State have caused many plantations to be abandoned, the white people moving to town, and the negroes who formerly tilled the soil going to New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh and other Northern centers in the hope of finding regular employment. There has been industrial growth in the cities, particularly in Atlanta, but the cities have grown at the expense of the rural districts. The people who have come to the cities to work in the new factories have for the most part come in from the country districts. There has been little immigration from other States. Some of the industries established in the last few years were launched by outside capital, and many of the industrial leaders are immigrants, but emigration has perhaps been in excess of immigration. Georgia, as a whole, is a much less progressive State than is her neighbor, North Carolina. She has not built good roads nor established industries to utilize the State's raw materials as has her hustling neighbor. That accounts in part for the fact that whereas Georgia gained only 6295 or .02 per cent over 1920, North Carolina gained over 600,000, or more than 23 per cent.

## THE CASE OF GEORGIA.

While considering and deploring the fact that Georgia will lose two members of the house of congress by the next apportionment, we may be consoled by the knowledge that Missouri will lose three, and Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky and Mississippi will each lose two and stand in the same class with this state. It is small consolation to pride, but it has its explanation.

The existing apportionment was made upon the census of 1910, while the census taken this year reveals the shift of house memberships made necessary by the growth and shifts of population since 20 years ago. Those changes and the decision to hold the house to its present 435 membership have raised the quota of population per member from the 1910 quota of 211,877 to the expected quota of 280,000 in the forthcoming apportionment. Georgia, in the 20 years, has gained nearly 300,000 of population, but the greater gains in the states of New York, New Jersey, Michigan and California have absorbed 17 members from other states, while nine others go to seven other states. In other words, 19 states lose one or more members and 11 states gain from one to nine of those losses.

The thing in the case for Georgians to consider is not the spilt milk that is lost, but the ways and means to keep Georgia from losing her attraction to population in the future—and the surest of the means to that end, that we may not continue to lose representation and influence in the nation are modern roads, modern schools and a trustworthy system of justice.



Population-1930

# 14 Negro Enumerators Appointed

Frank R. Durden, census supervisor, has announced the appointment of the following enumerators for the colored population of Savannah, together with several in Chatham, Liberty, Bulloch and Jenkins counties, as follows:

Savannah—Rev. W. W. Warthen 1910 East Waldburg street; Miss Isabelle M. Skipper, 533 East Taylor street; Mrs. Carrie L. Laven-der, 1120 East Winnett street; Mrs. Florence C. Williams, 509 East Huntingdon street; Mrs. Rosa C. McGill, 836 West Thirty-ninth street; Mrs. Edna C. Ashton, 528 East Anderson; Miss Rachel A. Baldwin, 911 West Thirty-ninth street; Mrs. Harriet J. Givens, 222 East Waldburg; Mrs. Inez E. McIntosh, 703 West Fifty-fifth street; and Mrs. Mamie M. Pringle, 634 West Thirty-ninth street.

Chatham County—Mrs. Treasie B. Maxwell, Georgia State College, at Industrial College, Ga.

Liberty County—Rev. Fyless H. Morrison, McIntosh, Ga.

Bulloch County—Warthen James of Statesboro.

Jenkins County—Rev. John H. Grant of Millen.

The appointment of other Negro enumerators is to follow within the next few days.

## MR. RAMSPECK AND OTHERS OF GEORGIA

The Honorable Robert Ramspeck, Samuel Rutherford, Charles Edwards, Representatives, and W. J. Harris, Senator, of the white people of the enlightened State of Georgia have set up a howl because a few Negroes in that State were ap-

pointed census enumerators. These gentlemen called on the Supervisors who, they learned, had included a few Negroes among their appointees to "cancel" the appointments immediately.

They went further, they filed protests with Director of the Census, Wm. M. Stewart and demanded that if colored census takers be used at all they be confined to colored districts.

There are more than a million Negroes in the State of Georgia, the Negro population being more than 40 per cent of the entire population of the State.

These representatives owe their seats in Congress to the more than million Negroes upon which apportionment of representation in Congress is made.

Also the 12,000,000 Negroes of the United States pay their due and equal share of the salaries and perquisites paid to these Senators and Representatives by the Government.

Negroes are taxed and made to bear every burden imposed by the Government the same as all other citizens and are entitled to hold office and to share equally the benefits of government with other citizens.

No group or body of citizens are attacked, abused and insulted as are the Negro group. Every group except the Negro possesses the ballot and is able to and would resent insult, abuse or

mistreatment, at the polls. Because Mr. Ramspeck, Sen. Harris and the Democratic party in the South have disfranchised the Negro and rendered him helpless and wholly within their power, their insolence and arrogance know no bounds and they now attempt to force the Federal Government to adopt the method of the South in its treatment of the Negro.

This open and brutal assault on the Negro by these Georgia Democrats should serve as a warning to the Negro as to the increasing danger to his liberties, to his right to earn a living by honest labor in the avenues of business or in the service of his Government.

## AGAINST COLORED ENUMERATORS

Senators Harris and George and especially Congressman Edwards, seem to forget that the population of Georgia consists largely of colored citizens, as loyal and true as any other class. In a proportionate way they support the government to the extent that more than one million persons would. Leaving them out of the equation, where would Georgia be. The counting of these more than a million people is the main cause of Georgia's large representation in the national law making body of this country. These representatives of the people should understand that the colored citizens of Georgia are a part of their constituents and deserving of the same consideration as any other. Our two senators, and the congressman from the first congressional district, seem to be unmindful of this fact, but rather prefer to play politics and appeal to racial prejudice, which tend to strengthen them in the estimation of a certain class whose support they are ever on the alert to secure.

These representatives especially, have protested the appointment of colored enumerators. They know so little about this affair as to state that this is the first time they

have ever been appointed. If their knowledge of legislation is similar to their contention, there can be but slight hope for the effectiveness of their service. For the past half century, excepting the Wilson administration, colored enumerators have served in taking the census. A less number is serving now than at any other time. They have given excellent service and without any friction. They even enumerated the whites. On this occasion the few who are appointed are given strictly colored districts. There would have been no attention drawn to it if it were not for these men. It is assured that the efficiency of the colored appointees is as favorable as that of any other class, and their work will prove this assertion.

These representatives should at some time rise above their racial prejudice, become broad-minded and considerate of every class of citizen, even the more humble ones, in their estimation. The positions they are holding call especially for this calibre of men and they should fully measure up to it and refrain from doing anything that would engender racial antagonism and attempt to thwart the progress of any class.

## Negro Enumerators in White Georgia Homes Is Forbidden

Census Department Advises Georgia Delegation Blacks Will Not Be Used in Census of White Homes.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—(Special.)—Following the protests made recently by himself and other members of the Georgia congressional group, Representative Robert Ramspeck, of the Atlanta district, was advised today by Director of the Census William M. Stewart that orders have been issued to all census supervisors in Georgia against the use of colored enumerators in white homes.

While the negro census takers employed at Atlanta and other cities will continue in the enumeration service, their work will be confined to colored districts, it was stated. In announcing the information imparted to him by Director of Internal Revenue Josiah T. Rose, of Atlanta, leader of the recognized Republican faction in Georgia, who, he charged, had appointed the negro enumerators in an effort to placate the Ben Davis faction of the party with a view of

controlling the forthcoming republican state convention. "It is unfortunate," said Representative Ramspeck, "that in their desperate effort to protect a loss of power in Georgia republican politics, Mr. Rose and those acting with him should make the appointment of census enumerators to placate the negro faction. That this was done is the inescapable conclusion."

Declaring that the present census is the first in the history of the state, so far as he knew, where negro enumerators were employed, he asked if it was not logical to conclude that "the appointment of these negro enumerators was just another step in the general plan of Mr. Rose and others to placate the Davis faction." "It is well known," he added, "that the administration has left to Mr. Rose and the faction he represents the appointment of all census officials in Georgia."

## Similar Protests.

Protests similar to that of Representative Ramspeck were presented by both Senator W. J. Harris and Senator Walter F. George, of Georgia, together with Representative Charles G. Edwards, of Savannah, Ga.; Representative Thomas M. Bell, of Gainesville, and Representative Samuel Rutherford, of Forsyth.

The Stewart order was discussed by



Mr. Ramspeck in the following statement: "My purpose in protesting the appointment of negro enumerators in Atlanta was first, because I believe that due to unemployment conditions existing at this time these positions should have been given to deserving white men and women; and second, to prevent racial friction I knew would arise should any attempt be made by negro enumerators to secure census information from white people."

"I can think of nothing which would be more certain to stir up trouble than a negro, backed by the authority of United States law, to call at a white home for the purpose of asking the intimate questions required in census enumeration. To refuse this information to a census enumerator, white or black, is a violation of law. So long as I have any voice in the affairs of this government I do not propose to sit quiet and permit the possibility of any such situation."

#### Order Issued Tuesday.

"Director Steuart, of the census bureau, advised me this morning that he had issued orders to the supervisors in Georgia to the effect that in no instance should a negro be permitted to visit a white home for the purpose of securing census information. I am very glad that this has been done."

"When I first heard that negroes were being appointed as census enumerators I directed a telegram to Dr. Elizabeth L. Broach, Atlanta census supervisor, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not any such appointments had been made. She replied by giving me the names and districts in which 20 negroes had been appointed, the latter part of her telegram reading as follows: 'Also which solid negro districts five, Manie Car-ter; 13, Flora Moore; eight Mrs. J. M. Reynolds.' The natural presumption was that in the other 17 districts, which were not solid negro districts, the negro enumerators would visit white homes for the purpose of enumeration."

"On Saturday I received a letter from Mr. J. T. Rose intimating that I was mistaken in assuming that negroes would attempt to enumerate white persons. In an effort to get a direct answer from Mr. Rose, I sent him the following telegram: 'Does your letter April 4 mean that negro enumerators will not in any instance enumerate white persons?' I waited until Monday for a reply and failing to get one I sent a copy of this message to Dr. Broach, adding that Mr. Rose had failed to reply and requesting that she answer the question."

#### Rose's Message.

"Last night I received the following message from Mr. Rose, filed in Atlanta at 5:19 p. m.: 'I have referred your telegram to Dr. Elizabeth Broach for attention.' Within five minutes after getting this message, I received Dr. Broach's reply, filed at 5:21 p. m.: 'Refer you to Mr. Steuart, director of census.' "While I would have preferred that no negroes be appointed in Atlanta, I am gratified that orders have been issued that they make no attempt to enumerate white people. If this order is not complied with I shall make further protest and will use every possible effort to have the order obeyed."

"Mr. Rose, in his letter to me dated

April 4, seems to think that my protest in this matter tends to create race prejudice. My protest does not, in my opinion, create such prejudice, but the appointment of negroes in a city like Atlanta, when white people are in need of employment, is calculated to create friction, especially when the plain common sense construction of the supervisor's message indicated that such negroes would enumerate white persons in the districts which were not solid negro districts."

"In this letter Mr. Rose says: 'Regarding the political portion of your telegram. I have never discussed with Dr. Broach the political phase of the matter, in fact I do not know how she votes, and for all I know she votes your party ticket and voted for you in the last election. Until your telegram I doubt if she knew that there is to be a convention, and, therefore any investigation on your part would have shown that Dr. Broach is in no way a party to any political manipulations.'"

"My answer to that statement is that the facts as to who controls the appointments made by the republican administration in Georgia, including the census appointments, are too well known here and in Georgia for there to be any dispute about it. I have made no attack on Mrs. Broach. She has no authority except to do what she is told to do by those who control republican patronage in Georgia. It is well known that a fight to the death in Georgia is now being waged in the republican ranks. It is well known that every possible effort is being made to trade with the negroes. Mr. Rose will not deny that a conference was held on the Sabbath day in Washington in which Mr. Rose and Ben Davis are reported to have participated, the purpose being to make some trade that would satisfy Davis and his faction."

#### Returned to Atlanta.

"It is even reported that after that conference closed Mr. Rose and Davis returned to Atlanta on the same train and continued their conference. "Is it not logical to conclude that the appointment of these negro enumerators was just another step in the general plan of Mr. Rose and others to placate the Davis faction? It is well known here that the administration has left to Mr. Rose and his faction he represents the appointment of all census officials in Georgia."

"So far as my knowledge goes this is the first time in the history of Georgia that negroes have been named as census enumerators. I am informed by Congressman Huddleston, of Alabama, that so far as he knows no negroes were appointed there and that is probably due to the fact that the Alabama republicans are under the control of the white people."

"It is unfortunate that, in their desperate effort to prevent a loss in power in Georgia republican politics, Mr. Rose and those acting with him should use the appointment of census enumerators to placate the negro faction. That this was done is the inescapable conclusion."

# Negroes of Nation Show Concern In Statistics To Be Available In Census

## All Phases of Negro Life In The County To Be Covered

Washington, D. C., April 3.—

(Staff Correspondence by The Associated Negro Press.)—The taking of the Federal Census started last Wednesday, April 2. The government on that day began the stupendous task which it performs every ten years of attempting to count every man, woman, and child living in our country, and to secure certain general information about each of these citizens.

No element of the citizenry is more interested or ought to be more interested in the census than the Negro. Whether there are ten million, twelve million, or fifteen million colored people in the country is a question which not only concerns our personal and racial well being but which business, social, and political students and authorities are deeply interested in. Are we one-tenth of the population? Is the Negro race increasing or decreasing? Is the Negro America's most unhealthy group? How much has our racial wealth grown these past ten years? It is possible to secure information of this sort amid a wide variety of other types specifically about the Negro, because the census gives racial designations and descents of various groups. This year even Negro business is to be enumerated separately.

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everyone make certain that he or she is enumerated and that they give full and complete answers to all the questions asked. Not only will this aid in giving an accurate picture of our racial group, but it will enhance its comparative standing. A group of Negro leaders from practically every state in the union joined a few months ago in presenting a symposium to bureau of census officials which set forth the necessity of having a careful and accurate enumeration of Negroes and urged the appointment of Negro enumerators in large numbers. In addition, this committee suggested that in congested areas where large numbers of Negroes resided that advisors to the supervisors be appointed. These advisors, it was pointed out, could aid the supervisor in solving any question which arose in regard to Negro enumeration, and it was felt that they would be influential in securing the appointment of Negro enumerators, a policy which the bureau declared in favor of. Atlanta, Ga.

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the various city, county, and state governments vital statistics are kept from year to year. The Negro ratio in relation to health or as it concerns crime for example is carefully and accurately chronicled. If all Negroes are not enumerated it gives an opportunity for the exaggeration of our proportion of crime in relation to our numbers; it makes our death ratios seem enormous. To this latter fact is due in considerable degree the heavy larger insurance rate which Negroes are charged. Insurance companies carry a dual rate to offset their belief that Negroes have greater morbidity than whites.

Citizens need not be afraid to answer questions put to them by enumerators. There have been instances where colored householders have been suspicious and secretive when white enumerators have asked them questions which they regarded as personal. As a matter of fact, citizens are compelled to reply for a penalty may be exacted for refusal to give information or for giving false answers. On the other hand, census officials keep the information which you give them secret and no fear need be felt that the information will be improperly used. Census enumerators are not only sworn to secrecy, but may be imprisoned if they reveal your answers.

Indications are that hundreds of colored enumerators will be used this year. Two colored supervisors are functioning, one in Chicago, and another in Philadelphia. Numerous colored persons are said to have taken the civil service examination for clerkships in the census bureau which was held last November. The work will be at approximately two years.

In more than two hundred and fifty districts these advisors have been appointed and are functioning. For the most part, they are among the most outstanding citizens in their communities. One of the interesting phases of the work has been the readiness with which supervisors have accepted the aid, counsel and cooperation of these advisors. Particularly in the southern states where the bulk are serving have effective relationships been established. In remote instances supervisors have demurred, but on the whole the plan has met with enthusiastic response. The federal census now being taken is used as a reference for Negro population figures. Under



Population-1930

Mary land.

# 35 Colored, 690 White Census Enumerators Here

Some Who Passed Tests Did Not Come When Called  
Supervisor Dorton Says.

Only 35 of the 725 enumerators who started out to count Uncle Sam's population and get other valuable information for the Government files, here in Baltimore last Wednesday were colored, it was found this week. The number of white enumerators here is 690. 4-5-30

The enumerators are both men and women, and are expected to cover the area assigned to them within two weeks. Baltimore, Md.

It could not be learned just how many Negroes took the tests but according to Supervisor Frederick Dorton, at least a dozen who qualified with high marks failed to accept appointment.

The Negro census enumerators will be assigned as far as possible to colored neighborhoods. They will, however, take the census of both white and colored people in the areas assigned to them.

Supervisor Dorton declared that those taking the census have done good work so far.

The list of colored enumerators for Baltimore City are:

Lillabelle Hughes	James A. Hayward
Sara C. Travers	Iola Stanley
Ester W. Stokes	Goldie A. Minter
C. Marcellus Dorsey	Ruth S. Gaines
Rebecca N. Hawkins	Howard E. Young, Jr.
Gladys S. Melburn	Ethel B. Tolson
Martin P. Williams	Beulah G. Pitts
Leon O. Hutchinson	Julia F. Dungee
Elsie B. Minor	Mary E. Carpenter
Maud V. Masters	Jennie Reid
Marie Y. Matthews	Marcelina A. Dorsey
Julia D. Calloway	Elizabeth K. Dodd
Arthur J. Winder	Rachel A. Tucker
Bertha D. Boyle	Beatrice Hawkins
Nellie J. Paul	Nettie F. Kyler
Shirley Washington	Ruth J. Tapper
Helen G. Lineberger	Roland A. Brown
Adda E. Pitts	

husband is in strict violation of the Census Act which makes a person refusing to answer the questions of a duly appointed enumerator guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable by imprisonment or \$500 fine.

## Eight Wilmington Enumerators

In addition to Bernard Saunders, of Newark, Delaware, the following colored enumerators were appointed by Supervisor William D. Deane to work in Wilmington: Harrison R. Hamilton, William L. Zuber, James A. Wilson, Mrs. Emma G. Sykes, Charles E. Hollis, Miss Madeline H. Wheeler, and Miss Elizabeth G. Hamilton.

CENSUS TAKER IS  
OUSTED BECAUSE  
HE IS COLORED

CENSUS BUREAU  
ANNOUNCES ITS  
ENUMERATORS

Delaware White Woman Declined to Answer Queries

A FEW COLORED  
AMONG LIST

CAPITAL SILENT  
Georgia Kicks Against  
Negro Enumerators

According to announcements made by the supervisor, the first list of enumerators for the census has been selected and include about 20 of our group. Notices were mailed to persons chosen for the work.

WASHINGTON, (CNS).— Following the receipt of a protest from a white man who objected to his wife answering questions to a Negro census enumerator, William D. Denney, white, director of the census for Delaware, dismissed Bernard Saunders, enumerator for the rural section of New Castle County last week.

Oath To Be Administered  
Selection, it was explained, was not to be confused with an appointment. The enumerators could be appointed only after they had taken the prescribed oath. Mr. Dorton said. All those who have received notification of their selection are expected to go to room 403 Custom House, where the oath will be administered to them free of charge, and there they will be furnished with the portfolios containing the census schedules.

It was made clear that no act of Saunders occasioned his dismissal for he was considered one of the most efficient of the census takers in the group of thirty working in the county, of which he was the only colored.

## Capital Silent

Inquiries at the Bureau of Census, however, failed to throw any official light on the matter as Director Steuart stated positively that "no such incident had come under his notice." He said that he questioned whether any supervisor having appointed an enumerator would dismiss him on any such complaint.

## Woman Violated Law

The refusal of the woman to answer the questions of the enumerator and the subsequent objection of her



Population-1930

## THE CENSUS TAKING

Those who have been appointed census enumerators take on a duty and responsibility which should in no way be shirked. It is very important that not one person be overlooked in the count.

The public, of course, has a responsibility in this connection as well as the enumerator. Full and complete information must be given your questioner without reservation or evasion. DO NOT detain enumerators with unnecessary questions. The worker has just so much time for each person counted and any lost with you might cause someone else not to be enumerated.

Remember it is not a social call, therefore, "make it snappy."

## ST. LOUIS, SEVENTH CITY

According to the latest reports based upon the current census, St. Louis has dropped from the sixth to the seventh place in population among the larger cities of the United States.

Of course, these figures come to us as no great surprise when the "causes and effects" are taken into consideration. Ordinarily, St. Louis, situated as it is, neither North nor South, East nor West, but in the heart of the U. S., close to everywhere and not far from anywhere, ought to be the largest and the most progressive city of the nation. But she is handicapped, unfortunately so, in that she lacks men, big men, men of vision and courage. The old town is suffering from an over dose of the spirit of the South. Her public officials and civic leaders, for the most part, are dwarfed with racial and sectional prejudice, the spirit of the Ku Klux Klan. They are, for the most part, single track minded, whereas it requires broad gauged and liberal minded men and women to build and to maintain a great city. Too much time and energy is used in trying to keep certain classes of its citizens down.

Of course, the Chamber of Commerce and the public officials are pointing here and there indicating the reason for St. Louis being in the seventh place in population. We can hardly think that they are unable to analyze the situation and to point their finger directly at the weak spot. The big handicap, under which these officials and leaders are laboring, is they are the fellow who is trying to ride two horses at one time and while both of them are going in opposite directions. They are trying to rise while carrying opposing forces on each shoulder, the spirit of the Ku Klux Klan on one shoulder and civic pride on the other. It's all an illusion if these leaders think that it can be done. The two have nothing in common, and it's foolish to think that they go hand in hand. The South is a striking example of backwardness and of false pride.

Instead of cultivating the spirit of Birmingham, Alabama, think of Boston, Massachusetts. Instead of cultivating the spirit of Atlanta, Georgia or Houston, Texas, think of Cleveland, Ohio or Los Angeles, California.

The manufacturer and the big businesses and the small businesses, if you please, are looking for a liberal market. They are looking for a place where a dollar is a dollar, regardless from whose hand it happens to fall. To meet this condition, and to enable St. Louis to take its rightful place among the larger cities of the country, its officials and civic leaders must wake up. They must get out of the old rut. They must throw off the spirit of the Klan and then clothe themselves with the spirit of "All Men Up." When this is done, then, we will see St. Louis a

many  
it held for  
the fourth place which  
great city back in the  
years.



Population-1930

BROOKLYN  
STANDARD UNION

JUN 1 1930

# Exodus of Harlem Negroes Swells Corona Population

## Big Settlement Is Recruited From Upper Manhattan

Harlem is moving to Queens in large blocks, according to an announcement made by Raymond S. Richmond, supervisor of census for the Thirty-third Census District. Supervisor Richmond yesterday announced the figures for Corona and pointed out that in that territory is a large, new settlement of Negroes, almost entirely recruited from Harlem.

"It is worthy of note that there is a growing Negro population in the community," said Mr. Richmond. "The taking of the census reveals that there has been during the past ten years an influx of Negro citizens from Harlem, this influx running into the thousands."

It was pointed out that the former Harlemites have been settling in large numbers in a recently developed section, formerly open farm land, on either side of Northern boulevard, in the upper section of Corona near its eastern border line.

As in his other announcements, Supervisor Richmond used the postal lines in deciding what sections should be included in a given community. The lines of the Corona sub-station of the Flushing Post Office were followed in determining that Corona has a population of 61,186 at present, in comparison with 27,000 for the same district in 1920. As is true of many sections of Queens, there are hundreds of homes within this area now situated upon what in 1920 was farm land.

The Corona district includes, in addition to Corona proper, the section known as Corona Heights and East Elmhurst. The greatest growth, according to Mr. Richmond, has been in the East Elmhurst section, which ten years ago was practically unsettled.

## MANHATTAN LOSES POPULATION

The fact that the borough of Manhattan comprised of New York county, has been losing population steadily during the past ten years was brought out in the final computation of the census taken this year. The figures showed that the inhabitants of Manhattan Island had been reduced from 2,284,103 in 1920 to 1,856,688 in 1930. Most of this loss was experienced in the first five years, the shrinking after that proving more gradual. This is taken as proof that the population is becoming more stabilized and further losses may be reduced to a minimum. The possible figures for the whole city were estimated as more than six millions and a half, a gain of nearly a million since 1920.

An interesting comparison of the figures given for the two Harlem districts, in which the largest part of the Negro population is located, showed that although both the Nineteenth and the Twenty-first lost population during the first five years, they recovered a large part of it during the second part of the census period. The figures for these districts were: Nineteenth, 1930, 75,818; 1925, 72,922; 1920, 78,062. Twenty-first, 1930, 72,212; 1925, 72,885; 1920, 76,982.

It will be seen by this that the net loss in the Nineteenth was 2,244 and in the Twenty-first 1,770, which showed that the Negro population helped to keep up the normal total and to put these districts in the Republican column. The Fifteenth district, the so-called "silk stocking" Republican stronghold, showed a much great-

er percentage of loss during the first half of the census period but regained the larger part of it in the second half.

While the Negro population of Harlem has helped to keep the population figures from showing too great a loss, it has also spread over a larger extent of territory and will undoubtedly show great gains over the figures of 1920, if the people were properly enrolled and classified. But while the Negro population is making Harlem safe for the census figures as to population, some gloomy real estate prophets are predicting the hegira of the present tenants of Harlem property and the turning over of the central Harlem section to business purposes. The eligible location and transit facilities are such that the property is bound to increase in value for business purposes and be diverted from use as a residence section, according to those familiar with the trend of population.

It therefore is the part of wisdom for owners of Harlem real estate to make their position as secure as possible, so as to profit by any increase of values and avoid any default that may jeopardize the security of their holdings. Those who hold their tenure of property only upon a shoe-string investment, should endeavor to make their equity larger and provide for the expiration of their mortgages. Harlem has not lost enough population to lessen real estate values and a movement of business in that direction may increase them. It is well to provide for either contingency.



# Negro Population Of N. C. Cities Growing

## Economic Problems Also Found Multiplied In Urban Centers

By H. E. C. BRYANT  
(Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—While the negro population in North Carolina cities has shown a tremendous increase within the last decade, the race is handicapped by whites taking away the fields of employment in which it is engaged and inability to find adequate representation in business life.

This is in brief, the finding of a report on the "economic status of the negro," prepared by Dr. T. J. Woolter, Jr., of the University of North Carolina, at the suggestion of President Hoover. The survey was made under a grant from the Julius Rosenwald fund of Chicago.

The report, which was made public today, while a comprehensive summary of conditions faced by the negro, was not without its political significance and was generally accepted as an overture to the negroes by the Hoover administration to indicate its interest in their welfare.

It estimates that the negro population in Charlotte has increased 92.6 per cent in the last decade, has gained 12 per cent in Asheville, 81.3 per cent in Winston-Salem and 18.8 per cent in Wilmington.

### Two-Fold Problem

The problem of the negro is divided into two classes, in agriculture and industry. In the former it is pointed out that the negro farmer in North Carolina is almost entirely dependent upon tobacco and cotton for his cash and the only other major crop is corn raised mainly for his own consumption.

It is pointed out that the depressed situation has been reflected in the wages paid.

The wages on the farm and that while the wages paid in the cotton and tobacco area of North Carolina is higher than in other southern states, they fall below the level paid on northern and midwestern farms.

Pointing out that there is only one negro Federal farm loan association in North Carolina, the report emphasizes the problems confronting the negro in receiving help from financial circles. This applies to industry as well as in agriculture.

Turning to the income for the negro farmer it is cited that Clarence Heer of the University of North Carolina has worked out the production per male agricultural laborer and arrived at the figure of \$1,038 as the per capita production of southern agricultural laborers in

1928. It is asserted that this is about 51 per cent of that for other parts of the country.

### Bad In Charlotte

On the industrial side, Charlotte is cited as one of the worst instances of how the negro is being replaced in the trades from which he has derived his income by whites.

At Winston-Salem, it is cited that before 1920 there were more negro masons than white masons, but since that time the negroes have increased ten per cent and the whites 40 per cent. This displacement also held true with regard to carpenters and plasterers.

It is pointed out that the negro has greater trouble in securing financial help than the whites and that the preference is usually given the later in North Carolina.

A hosiery plant at Durham, employing about 3,000 negroes is cited as an excellent instance of help given the race.

In the South about one-third of the negro population was found in the cities and the opinion is expressed that 1930 census figures will show an even larger number.

The report reflected that views of the committee engaged in its preparation as believing that greater

facilities are needed for educating the negro, that employment bureaus are needed to handle his labor problems and that further encouragement is needed from organized labor.



Population - 1930

## HAVE YOU BEEN ENUMERATED?

OR DO YOU KNOW ANYONE WHO HAS NOT?

If you have not, or if you have any doubt, fill out this coupon, place it in an envelope, mark in the upper right-hand corner "OFFICIAL BUSINESS" and mail to

W. F. Moseley,  
Supervisor of the Census,  
Columbia, S. C.

(No Postage is Required)

The undersigned on April 1, 1930 was living at the address given below, but was not enumerated, there or anywhere else.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Street and No. \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

At a meeting Monday night, the board of directors of the Columbia chamber of commerce appointed a committee, composed of Prof. C. A. Johnson, Dr. L. M. Daniels, Geo. H. Hampton, Dr. A. J. Collins, Dr. S. R. Green, W. H. Harvey, Theodore Youngblood, Theodore Johnson, N. J. Frederick, and I. S. Leevy, to assist the census bureau in enumerating Columbians who have not yet been reached. At the last report, Columbia's population was a few hundred less than 50,000 and realizing the importance of getting in the 50,000 classification of cities, the directors have asked the cooperation of every educational, religious and civic organization in the city.

It was pointed out that many of the Negro citizens had not been enumerated and that unless they cooperated in the movement, the city would suffer by falling in a smaller classification than is its due.

The reason for the attempt to get a full enumeration is not because of an idle boast over the size of the city, it was said, but a larger city will mean more money coming into it from outside sources. The true index to a city's possibilities is its government census report and each company which is contemplating moving here or opening a branch office immediately asks for the population figures.

A special effort will be made to have as many Negroes enumerated as possible and the next week will see this work pushed. Negro leaders have been asked to direct this work and have expressed their willingness to cooperate.

School children in the city were given cards Friday to take to their families and to return Monday to their teachers containing the information desired. The purpose of the cards is to find out whether or not the families of each school child has been included in the census. By filling out the cards, giving names and addresses, each person will help the city by making it possible for the population figures to reach 50,000. The cards when returned will be turned over to the census bureau and census takers will call on each family which is not already enumerated.

5/10/30  
Columbia,  
S.C.

## Loss in Population Due to Negroes, Figures Indicate

### Gain in Democratic Enrolment Seen as Evidence of White Population Increase as Compared With Number of Negroes

The enrollment for the Democratic primaries in Charleston county, while by no means justifying a definite conclusion, is an indication that the loss of population by the county in the last ten years has been in the main of colored people. It now appears that the enrollment when fully reported will approximate 15,000 as compared with 11,559 in 1924. Only whites, with negligible exceptions are enrolled in the Democratic clubs.

The population of the county by the recent census was 99,658 as compared with 108,450 in 1920. In the latter year the white population was 44,127, the negro population, 64,236, and Chinese, Indians, etc. numbered 87.

It appears that notwithstanding the loss in total population of the county in the ten years of 8,792 the Democratic enrollment shows an increase from 3,000 to 3,500 by comparison with the heavy enrollment of 1924. Had the loss for the last ten years been of white as well as colored population, a notable decrease in Democratic enrollment might have been looked for. At a later time the census bureau will publish the population by racial divisions, but that information is not now available.

The following figures of Charleston county's population by censuses since 1850 will be of interest: In 1930 it is 99,658; in 1920 it was 108,450; 88,594 in 1910; 88,006 in 1900; 59,903 in 1890; 102,800 in 1880; 88,863 in 1870; 70,100 in 1860, and 72,805 in 1850.

The wide fluctuations shown as between some of these census periods is in part accounted for by changes in area. The census for South Carolina in 1870 was not regarded as trustworthy. In 1880 the figures included the population of what is now Berkeley county. Between 1910 and 1920, areas formerly of Colleton county were added to those of Charleston. There have been other changes of area.



**RECORD**  
COLUMBIA, S. C.

NOV 11 1930

**A Study in Population.**

In a previous editorial the showing was made how those counties which were predominantly white had grown in each of the decades during the last twenty years, and those which were prehistorically colored had lost pointing to the large migration of Negroes from this State. Reference was made only to those counties whose boundaries had not changed in the twenty years.

This editorial deals only with those whose boundaries have not changed in the last ten years. The following showings are for the loss or increase in population from 1920 to 1930 and the per centage of Negroes in each county. Abbeville lost 14.1 per cent in population. Its ratio of Negroes in 1920 was 56.9; Aiken gained 4 per cent, Negroes 52.6 per cent; Allendale lost 17.4, Negroes 77.6; Anderson gained 6. Negroes 34.5; Bamberg lost 7.4, Negroes 68.5; Barnwell lost 8.1, Negroes 67.5; Beaufort lost 2. Negroes 78.4; Berkeley lost 1.4, Negroes 72.5; Calhoun lost 9.1, Negroes 68.6; Charleston lost 6.8, Negroes 59.2; Chester lost 4.8, Negroes 57.9; Chesterfield gained 7.4, Negroes 39.5; Colleton lost 13.6, Negroes 58.1; Darlington gained 5.9, Negroes 56.7; Fairfield lost 14.3, Negroes 76.1; Hampton lost 11.8, Negroes 60.6; Greenwood gained .8, Negroes 52.8; Horry gained 22.8, Negroes 24; Laurens lost 1.1, Negroes 51.9; Marlboro lost 1.7, Negroes 59.3; Newberry lost 2.4, Negroes 58.1; Oconee gained 10.8, Negroes 21.2; Orangeburg lost 1.6, Negroes 65.8; Pickens gained 19, Negroes 17.4.

As will be seen from an examination of the above the very general rule is that the greater the Negro population the greater the loss, and the larger the white population the greater the gain.

The one exception is in Berkeley County from which there has been little migration of Negroes as more of them own land there than in any other county.



Population-1930

Tennessee

*East Tennessee*  
**CENSUS ENUMERATORS**

The fact that only three persons of the Negro racial group have been named by District Supervisor Olin Berry, to serve as census enumerators for Knox county, is one of the most startling surprises that has come to the attention of the Negro citizenship in many years. The county boasts of a population of more than 143,000, of which number there are approximately 15,000 Negroes. More than one hundred white men and women have been selected as enumerators, a number of whom are in a supervisory capacity. Not a single Negro supervisor has been appointed and according to Mr. Berry, the number of Negro enumerators is made up of a man and two women, although a much larger number applied and went to the trouble of taking the examination.

*Knoxville, Tenn.*  
Unless some satisfactory explanation is offered as to why more Negro enumerators have not been appointed, it will certainly appear to the group that this is just another of those instances wherein Negroes have been subjected to rank discrimination in being given work that they are justly entitled to. The Negro is a citizen of our country and he should be taken under consideration when an opportunity to earn a living at honest endeavor is to be apportioned. Already there are too many Negro men and women idle in our section as well as other parts of the country and this condition seems to prevail out of sheer race prejudice and discrimination.



# RICHMOND DISTRICT TO HAVE COLORED CENSUS ENUMERATORS

RICHMOND, Va.—Rayford W. Logan, professor at Virginia Union University, and C. V. Kelley, manager of the St. Luke Hospital, recently appointed district advisers for the United States decennial census, learned from Cyrus W. Beale, district supervisor, that out of the more than thirty Richmond colored people who have applied as census enumerators, a number will be appointed.

There has been a general sentiment aroused all over the country to include Negroes among the official census enumerators, and according to Mr. Beale, the district in which Richmond is located, will have several persons employed in this capacity. The number to be appointed has not yet been determined, as all districts and the details to the actual work of taking the census have not yet been worked out completely. It is assured, however, that in districts which are inhabited entirely by Negroes enumerators will be appointed from among the Negro applicants.

The district supervisor also stated that he was very anxious that a complete census of the Richmond Negro population be taken, as it is very necessary that accurate figures be compiled, as well as the desirability that the actual local colored census shall be given, in fairness to the Negroes of Richmond. In accordance with this plan, Mr. Beale emphasized the necessity for every citizen cooperating with the enumerators when they call for the information, regardless of the enumerator being white or colored.

## ROANOKE, VA.

### WORLD NEWS

OCT 2 1930

### VIRGINIA'S POPULATION TRENDS.

The population study of Virginia made in the October issue of the University News Letter under direction of J. L. Charlton, should be but the first of a series of articles on that subject. For when further census data is available, there is opportunity for an intensive study of other factors than mere population. It will be interesting to learn the extent and nature of the Negro migration, and what parts of the State it has affected most. And there is room for a further study of the reasons for apparent population losses in some areas. Such showings may indicate actual gain, if, in place of borderline tenant farming on small tracts, there has come in a more desirable

form of agriculture.

Mr. Charlton divides the State into seven groups. In the twenty-eight counties of Tidewater, he finds a population loss of 6.7 per cent. Actual loss was shown in twenty counties. Accomac and Northampton, on the Eastern Shore, show slight gains, while the heaviest loss has been in the Rappahannock Valley counties of Westmoreland, Essex, King and Queen and Middlesex. Nansemond, in the trucking area, and Greenville, in the tobacco belt, show substantial gains.

In what Mr. Charlton terms Middle Virginia, twenty-seven counties report a net gain of 3 per cent. Eighteen counties show a loss, made up by the gains in Arlington and Fairfax, opposite Washington, and in Henrico and Chesterfield, adjoining Richmond. Without the influence of the cities, the middle district would have shown a distinct loss. Counties like Prince Edward, Charlotte, Lunenburg, Appomattox and Amelia reflect the reported outward migration of Negroes. The loss in Fluvanna, Goochland, Hanover, Louisa, Cumberland and Buckingham is less easily accounted for. Part of this belt raises a vast amount of truck for the Richmond market, but has been backward in developing either modern methods of grading and shipment to other markets, or in canning surplus stocks.

In the Piedmont area, Mr. Charlton groups fourteen counties which have not quite held their own—showing a net loss of 1.2 per cent. Losses in Loudoun, Fauquier and Orange may be attributed to abandonment of small farming operations and the extension of large scale acreage for grading cattle and horses. Only the big industrial gain of Henry County serves to keep the tier of counties lying just to the east of the Blue Ridge from showing a decided loss.

Floyd, Carroll and Grayson are grouped in a separate bracket labeled Blue Ridge, and show a loss of 6 per cent, mainly in Floyd County, where the slow progress of State road development has been a discouraging

factor.

In his designation of the Great Valley, Mr. Charlton does not mean only the Valley of the Shenandoah. Rather he means the great area through which the Lee Highway runs, extending all the way from Frederick, Clarke and Warren through Roanoke to Pulaski, Wythe, Smyth and Washington Counties—roughly the area from Winchester to Bristol. This group of fifteen counties shows a population gain for the decade of 9.2 per cent. Only four counties, Warren, Shenandoah, Rockingham and Botetourt, show a loss. The average for the district is pulled up by the 57.5 per cent gain in Roanoke County, largest actual gain of any county in the State, and largest percentage gain of any county save Arlington, opposite Washington. Other Valley counties showing more than normal gains were Augusta, Pulaski and Smyth. Excluding the cities entirely, the actual gain of these fifteen counties represents about one-fourth of all the gain in Virginia in ten years.

The area that Mr. Charlton groups as "Appalachia" includes all counties of Southwest Virginia north and west of the Lee Highway. These thirteen counties, including Highland, Bath and Alleghany, and extending along the mountains to Wise, Dickinson and Buchanan, show a gain of 10.5 per cent in population, the largest percentage of any group. Only Craig, Highland, Russell and Scott show losses, while more than normal gains are reported in Bath, Alleghany, Tazewell, Lee, Wise, Dickinson and Buchanan Counties.

In all of these calculations, Mr. Charlton has excluded the twenty independent cities, which are summarized separately. Only three cities show losses: Newport News, 3.7 per cent; Petersburg, 8.1 per cent, and Portsmouth, 16.6 per cent. Norfolk's gain in the decade is obviously due to annexation, for the combined population of Norfolk city and county in 1920 was 173,135, while the combined population in 1930 is 166,045.

Hopewell, which jumped in a decade from 1,397 to 11,325, has one of the largest percentages of population increase in the United States, although the net increase in Roanoke

in a decade is nearly twice Hopewell's whole population. Of the larger communities, Roanoke leads with 35.9 per cent; Lynchburg, with 34.9 per cent; Alexandria, with 33.9 per cent; Bristol, with 31.2 per cent, while Richmond's gain was only 6.5 per cent.

Virginia's population is placed at 2,418,075, an increase in ten years of 108,988. Nearly one-third of that entire increase took place in Roanoke and Roanoke County. As Mr. Charlton points out, an old well established State does not make the agricultural gains of a new section. In fact, the tendency to abandon sub-normal land and to operate larger farms in some parts of Tidewater, tends to a decrease rather than to an increase in agricultural population in areas where land capable of cultivation has long ago been taken up.

Leaving the cities out of his calculations, however, Mr. Charlton still finds a slight gain in county population. Of the 100 counties, fifty-eight showed fewer people, but the total showed an increase of 2.07 per cent, and an aggregate number of 35,458. Tidewater has lost considerably; Piedmont slightly, while ten counties west of the Blue Ridge show an increase of more than 20 per cent. An interesting showing of Mr. Charlton's careful statistical study is that nearly all the gain in Virginia has been west of the main line of the Southern Railway—a line drawn across Virginia from Danville through Charlottesville to Washington. Most of the gain has been in the Valley and Southwest areas, west of the line of the Blue Ridge.